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Tower Views

by Clearway

Friends at Sword's Point Is Reich Ruling Factor? New York Starts Pageant

¶ **Czechoslovakia**—The adz of power politics, which has been hewing chips from the Czechoslovakian log, is today held in suspended animation, following the breakdown of Czechoslovak-Hungarian negotiations. Apparently the next stroke may be speeded or retarded in relation to Germany's attitude, Hungary's re-evaluation of strength and Czechoslovakia's relation to the Pan-Germanic orbit. Czechoslovakia's Foreign Minister is the latest diplomatic pilgrim to Munich. Even as other notable visitors to the Führerhaus, he is expected to make concessions for the sake of peace. But it is conceivable that included in the discussion may be an agreement regarding concessions of territory to Hungary. • The adz may fall more lightly as Czechoslovakia yields to Germany more politely.

¶ **Price**—Abandoned, to a degree, by its democratic friends, Czechoslovakia would appear to have little choice left. In the shadow of German might—and, if one is to believe the German press, of further "or else" threats—Minister Chvalkovsky is faced, if official talk is correct, with the necessity of "yeaing" or "naying" these proposals: Ultimate ceding to Hungary of districts where Magyars predominate; abandonment of alliances with France and Soviet Russia; reorganization of the nation into three autonomous states, Czech, Slovak and Ruthenian; development of relations with the Reich within the vortex of the German political and economic system. With properly subservient acquiescence to these demands Czechoslovakia may hope for Germany's influence in modifying the Hungarian terms. Indeed, the obvious intention of Poland and Hungary to follow along lines of power politics (rather than to seek self-determination for minorities), does not meet with favor since Germany sees no profit in the Hungarian-Polish plan of establishing a common frontier through incorporation of Ruthenia with Hungary. • Having been delivered to the "enemy," Czechoslovakia now finds its interests demand accepting the "enemy" as a friend.

¶ **Hungary**—The scales of potential force, which are always kept busy where power politics prevail, are being used today in relation to the Czech-Hungarian minorities dispute to evaluate the Magyars' chances against Czechoslovakian arms. The general opinion in this respect sees the tilt of the scales toward the Czechs. Slovak soldiers guard the borders with determined bayonets and better military organization than Hungary can yet amass. Beside, sympathy is not with Hungary's inordinate claims, and Hungary is not thought to have enough backing to carry them off. • As in other middle European problems since the Munich peace, Berlin's attitude very likely will be the deciding factor.

¶ **London**—Recognition that the Munich peace purchased an interval in which the democracies might arm for war seems to be borne out not only by the recent impetus in French rearmament but by an outpouring of speeches in England demanding a better coordination of man-power toward armed defense. The Federation of British Industries, indeed, has appointed a committee to work with the government to this end; an effort is afoot to discourage profiteering and to stimulate rearmament. • The fruit from the Munich peace has not yet taken definite shape on the vine of European relations. Some, still feeling the tremendous sigh of relief which followed the lifting of the thought of imminent war, believe that this fruit at worst may ripen into a "season of preparedness"; while others, feeling that the present "realism" in Europe is deficient in principle, fear that the fruit may be an ultimate "showdown" of force more desperate than the threat of Oct. 1.

¶ **Politics**—The colorful band wagons of gubernatorial politics begin their parades in the Empire State next week. This year's pageant promises to be more colorful than ever. In the wagon pulled by the GOP elephant sits Thomas E. Dewey, Manhattan racket mauler, and in the wagon drawn by that drolly-mated pair, the tiger and the donkey, is Gov. Herbert H. Lehman, notable Democratic vote-getter and a long-termer in the Albany State House. Mr. Dewey starts his traveling campaign at Rochester next Wednesday and, according to tentative itineraries, one might say: "Where Dewey speaks can Lehman be far behind?" The campaign marks a desperate effort to revivify the Republican state organization behind its popular spearhead, opposed by a determination to save New York for the New Deal.

¶ **Nugget**—Here followeth a thought voiced yea long ago by none other than Diogenes Laertius and mulled throughout the years by many a humble thinker: "The chief good is the suspension of judgment, which tranquillity of mind follows like its shadow." The thought commends itself to a columnist. Perhaps it might be equally valuable to a critic.

Women in Industry: Working Wives Upheld

Women not competing for men's jobs, says Federal bureau official in answer to Biggers' report; driven to seek employment by complex social problems and are in business to stay, she declares.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13—You can't blame women for this topsy-turvy new world which throws wives and daughters out of homes into industry, said Miss Bertha M. Nienburg, Assistant Director of the Federal Women's Bureau.

At the same time, said Miss Nienburg, you must distrust figures which indicate that an influx of women is behind the Nation's unemployment. Actually, women are only rarely competitive with men for jobs.

Miss Nienburg spoke to an interviewer from behind her desk in the United States Labor Department. She was discussing the Biggers' unemployment report of last Saturday declaring 2,740,000 more women workers have entered the country's labor market since 1930 than would have been predicated on growth of population.

Bureau May Reply

Both Mrs. Roosevelt and Miss Nienburg are anxious about the effect of that statement. They fear the report will increase an already existent prejudice against women in white-collar jobs and particularly married women. Miss Nienburg, after analyzing figures of the Biggers report, is confident they misinterpret the situation. The Women's Bureau may make an official statement on the matter.

Led from this report to kindred matters, Miss Nienburg discussed some of the biggest social problems of the day: women's place in the home, women's place in industry; and the relationship of women to men in the employment world.

It is true that women gradually have been increasing their ratio in the labor field; but, says Miss Nienburg, there is nothing new nor alarming in this and after all it was largely men who brought women into jobs. The original factory system was postulated on an unlimited supply of poorly-paid women and children, and was frankly stated as such in the prospectus of early New England mills, which explained they wouldn't interfere with farming and the men wouldn't be taken from the fields at all. In modern times it was the clattering typewriter that carried women into offices. Between 1900 and 1930, women in clerical positions increased 663 per cent. The telephone helped, too.

Superior in Some Fields

Miss Nienburg says women are definitely superior to men in some jobs. Their fingers are more delicate and nimbler and they have greater patience and stand up better to repetitive routine. They can handle tiny parts better than men in manufacturing industries. Then they have a big field wherever sharp eyesight and detail are important, and another field is in personal services like nursing or social work; and also in teaching. The big occupational field for women, of course, is household service.

Miss Nienburg concedes that women are meek and docile, and generally get lower pay than men. They probably would be better off if organized in trade unions, she thinks. But the real point is that women are in business, and in it to stay. It is beside the point, she asserts, to talk about "women's place being in the home: you've simply got to make adjustments to new social conditions." For one thing daughters and wives have increasing empty time because of home mechanical aids: then again, the very cost of these aids, and electricity, puts pressure on the family for more income.

Miss Nienburg's interest is to aid women workers, but not at the ex-

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Drought Area Found to Need Fresh Approach

Rehabilitation based on 'never-normal' rainfall advocated after study by experts.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14—Seven years of drought have disrupted the economy of the northern Great Plains; the prevailing system of land utilization, hazardous at best, has failed. This is the conclusion, terse and emphatic, of the President's Great Plains Committee, published this afternoon in a report to the National Resources Committee.

The time has come now, says the report, for a program of rehabilitation, based on a recognition of the basic fact that rainfall in the area will never be "normal," as it is known in outside regions, and that the whole economy of the vast northern plains empire must be readjusted. The report covers in the main, conditions in the Dakotas, eastern Montana, the northeastern section of Wyoming, and northern Nebraska.

Most land holdings in the area are still too small, the report finds. Too much of the Federal relief that has been poured into the drought-stricken territory has been used to hold farmers there who might better be settled elsewhere. "Tax delinquency, heavy real estate and chattle mortgages and dependence on public relief are widespread," says the report. Here is the present record, for example, of one State, North Dakota:

Farms listed as tax delinquent, over 70 per cent.

Farms mortgaged, over 75 per cent.

People on relief, approximately 35 per cent.

"Reasonable Security" Asked

The Committee's report is not necessarily pessimistic. "A land of great risks in the past, the northern Great Plains can become a land of reasonable security in the future," it says. The simple fact must be recognized that a new land utilization system is required, and that all Federal and State programs should be turned in that direction. Above all, says the Committee, the traditional mistake must not be repeated of letting one year of adequate rainfall entice immigrants into the semi-arid region.

The nodding fields of grain which the fertile prairies will occasionally sprout under that exceptional rainfall would be illusory in their ultimate promise, as they have been so often in the past: man's gamble for the one good year in seven, would only produce new difficulties.

"The plague of dry years," says the report, "would presently return: crop failures would follow bountiful harvests; despair would again replace optimism. The future of the region cannot be left safely to the unpredictable hazards of rainfall and the inadequate resources of individual farmers." Fortunately the acute situation of the past seven years has been "lessened by the generous rains of the earlier part of 1938."

20,000 Families Gone

The report estimates 20,000 families have left the region, but "most of the farmers hang on tenaciously with Federal aid." Large-scale evacuation would not solve the basic problem, either, says the Committee. What is needed is "a type of agriculture suited to the climate, topography, soils, and natural vegetation, involving in general larger operating units, a judicious combination of grazing and feed crop production, and, so far as practicable, supplemental irrigation."

This is the area through which President Roosevelt traveled in his 1936 drought trip. Co-operation between Federal and local action is imperative, the report says.

European Democracy Takes Stock; What Is Needed to Assure Peace?

Britain and France ask answers to questions of defense and ideals raised by crisis.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Oct. 14—Now that the Sudeten crisis is entering a calmer phase, European democracy for the first time in 20 years is taking a good look at itself in the glass. It is not at all sure that it likes what it sees there.

Nearly 20 years ago the two big democracies of Europe aided by the democracy of the United States had just brought to a successful conclusion the greatest war in history, which was fought, so it was generally stated and widely believed, "to make the world safe for democracy."

Now, 20 years later, the maintenance of that purpose appears, for the time at least, to have encountered a major defeat.

For if the past 20 years have shown that fighting a war did not make the world safe for democracy the past two months have shown quite as conclusively that something more is needed to safeguard democracy today.

Questions Asked

Both France and Britain are putting themselves through a severe course of self-examination. In France political alignments are being reconsidered and political reputations are under close review. In Britain there is a wide demand not only for a drastic overhauling of defense preparations but also of ideals. Newspapers are inundated with letters discussing such questions as why precisely Britain is arming; what duties the individual owes to the community in return for the liberties secured to him in a democratic state; how a democracy which stands for freedom of speech can give expression to the fundamental unity lying behind the many discordant opinions voiced in the press and from platform; how democratic leadership can acquire that firmness and incisiveness which is characteristic of the leadership of the totalitarian countries without at the same time going Fascist or Communist. The fact that Britain is intensifying its rearmament drive means that there are certain causes for which it would be prepared to fight; otherwise arms would not be needed. But when it comes to defining these causes there is a widespread uncertainty. Self-defense is clearly one of them. As to the rest, Prime Minister Chamberlain declared in the House of Commons on March 24 that he would fight for democracy, and in his radiocast speech on Sept. 26 he said that if any state wanted to dominate Europe by fear of its force he would feel that "it ought to be resisted."

Strategically Weaker

The British nation is today divided between those who hold that both of these causes were at stake at Munich and those who do not. This is not the place to discuss that issue. But the fact that the "noes" are as eager as the "ayes" to speed up Britain's rearmament would seem to indicate that both are as one in believing that democracy is weaker in Europe after Munich than it was before.

From a strategic point of view at any rate democracy is incontestibly much weaker. Czechoslovakia was a democratic state which was bound by treaty to assist France if France was attacked by Germany. This guarantee has now gone. If Germany were to attack France tomorrow thirty German divisions which would otherwise have been engaged on the Czech front would be available for use in the west. The Czech Army of 1,500,000 men and the Czech arms industry were generally

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Wide World; Acme

"Twenty Years After"

Two decades after the war to "make the world safe for democracy" the problem arises in new forms. Above: French Parliament in session. Below: A mass meeting in Prague.

Czechs Enter Reich's Orbit; Pledge Loyalty

Hungary turns to Hitler after pleas to 'Munich Powers' for more territory.

Czechoslovakia formally entered the German orbit today as the Foreign Minister of the remnant Republic agreed to a "loyal attitude" toward the Reich. The declaration followed his visit to Reichsführer Hitler.

Czechoslovakia's concessions to Germany continue to increase. The plan for plebiscites now has been abandoned and the new German boundaries are those delineated by its military occupation.

Hungary appealed to the four "Munich Powers" to aid its claims for territory in Southeastern Czechoslovakia but cancels mobilization. Germany is expected to attempt to modify the Magyar claims, as the Reich desires that Ruthenia should remain as a buffer province. A Hungarian emmissary also flew to Munich to see Herr Hitler.

Meanwhile, the effect of the Czechoslovakian dismemberment on European democracy provides a subject for careful study.

[Dispatches on Pages 1, 2, and 4.]

Czechs Tied to Hitler As Only Way to Survive; 'Co-operation' One-Sided

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Oct. 14—The direct settlement which has been reached between the German and Czech Governments is much more far-reaching than the limited formal announcements reveal.

Judging by German officials and their expressions of complete satisfaction, the Czech Government has fully acceded to all essential desires of the Reich. Agreements reached yesterday are being confirmed today in conversations between Chancellor Hitler and the Czech Foreign Minister at Berchtesgaden.

An official German announcement reported by the Associated Press from Munich today said that Frantisek Chvalkovsky, Foreign Minister of Czechoslovakia, had given Reichsführer Hitler assurances that Czechoslovakia in the future will adopt "a loyal attitude" toward Germany. Informed circles said Herr Hitler, in his 90-minute conversation with the Prague envoy, "took occasion to discuss all questions involving both States."

Plebiscite Dropped

It is already announced that the agreement dispensed with any necessity for a plebiscite. It provided that territories which the German troops occupied during the first 10 days of October should "substantially" constitute the new frontier.

By endorsing this agreement the International Sudetenland Commission virtually completed its work. Details of boundary demarcation will be completed by direct negotiations between Berlin and Prague.

The settlement now reached confirms the first impressions after the Munich Conference that Czechoslovakia no longer retains the possibilities for decisions which disregard German desires. Its only hope of continued existence rests in co-operation with Germany, a co-operation which obviously must be one-sided. Recognizing this fact the Czechs have now accepted the German demands and have thus come closely within the orbit of the German political and economic system.

German Language Island

While yesterday's agreement gives Germany practically everything that it demanded, Czechoslovakia retains a so-called "German language island" at some distance from the new frontiers. Several hundred thousand Germans remain inside the new Czechoslovakia. That this may prove a doubtful advantage to Czechoslovakia is hinted today in the semi-official Deutsche Diplomatisch-Politische Korrespondenz. "The fate of these Germans continues a matter of concern for us. But we know that the decisions reached at Munich have provided far-reaching opportunities for protecting German interests."

German official spokesmen continue to insist that Berlin has no immediate concern in the Czech-Hungarian negotiations and will not interfere. It is declared that the four Munich powers can mediate this dispute according to the terms of the Munich agreement. However, it is now believed that Germany's influence will be exercised to modify Hungarian terms and that proposals for a common Polish-Hungarian frontier, which would thus absorb Ruthenia have already been decided here in the negative.

Grant for Potomac Bridge

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Public Works Administration granted $1,766,700 Oct. 13 for a $3,926,000 bridge across the Potomac River at Morgantown, Md. This structure, and the project approved on Sept. 22 by PWA for a bridge across the Susquehanna at Havre De Grace, Md., were the two singled out by President Roosevelt during the recent Maryland Democratic Senatorial primary as prime objectives of the public works program in that state.

RFC Nets New Deal Castouts On First and Gentlest Bounce

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14—In the confused situation that led this week to the dismissal of Hampson Gary as General Counsel of the Federal Communications Commission, one interesting and lively fact emerged: the RFC is still available as a shock-absorbing cushion into which purgees of the Administration can be gently bounced, or — more accurately — plopped.

Mr. Gary was offered a job on the legal staff of RFC—the legal staff which harbored before him a distinguished line of discarded Administration appointees—but unlike these others he declined it. No kicking upstairs, no shock-absorbers, for Mr. Gary. When he gets the bounce, he wants to bounce—and to reap the full advantages in possible political repercussions.

Before the ramified story of the current FCC tangle is attempted, a word about the RFC sofa pillow, for it constitutes one of the little-noticed but most useful adjuncts of a government still staffed under the patronage system.

This Way Out, Please

Under the patronage system of appointment, you are bound to make mistakes. Some of your mistakes are just too bad to be borne, and can be fired out of hand. But some of them are in an intermediate group—some may even be embarrassingly honest, or they are misfits, or they have powerful political friends, or there are other reasons for which they must be bounced gently.

And so the Administration has a bouncing ante-chamber. When it is discovered that you are incompetent in the office to which you are originally appointed, and you are too powerful or too right to be fired summarily, you are appointed as a counsel in the RFC.

Here are some of the eminent men who have worn RFC's sofa-pillow for brief periods, on their way out of New Deal officialdom:

Harry F. Payer, of Cleveland, Ohio, once an Assistant Secretary of State. Mr. Payer was a friend of Raymond P. Moley, originally Undersecretary of State—who had made a study of crime conditions in Cleveland, and had hence met Mr. Payer there. He was one of the most picturesque figures ever to enter the "Little Cabinet," for he was a twentieth-century physical reproduction of Mr. Pickwick, and he rode about Washington in a gold-plated Rolls-Royce.

Hull Was "Regusted"

His jolly, rubicund face beamed happily about the gloomy corridors of the State Department. His hair fell toward his shoulders in a page-boy bob (reminiscent not only of Mr. Pickwick but of Benjamin Franklin). He was a rare addition to diplomacy, as were also Mr. Moley's personal secretary. Miss Celeste Jedel, who accompanied the London Economic Conference Delegation to England to keep an eye on them for Mr. Moley, and Arthur Januarius Mullen, son of Nebraska's

(Continued on Page 2, Column 6)

U. S. Espionage Trial Opens; Sergeant Pleads His Guilt

NEW YORK, Oct. 14 (AP)—Guenther Gustav Rumrich, former United States Army Sergeant, unexpectedly pleaded guilty to espionage charges in Federal Court today as he was about to go on trial with three other persons, accused of being spies.

Rumrich, alleged by the Government to have stolen a military aviation code, was a native of Chicago and the son of German parents. He deserted from the Army in 1935. He entered his plea to Judge John C. Knox shortly before a Jury of ten men and two women was impaneled for the first important espionage trial in the United States since the World War. Judge Knox deferred sentence until the end of the trial.

The court room was filled to capacity long before Judge Knox, who had been delayed with other legal matters, mounted the bench. Newspaper men and women, including representatives of the more important European journals and a number of "unofficial" observers, jammed the room.

Rumrich's co-defendants, who watched him change his plea in silence, are Johanna Hofmann, former hairdresser on the North German Lloyd Liner Europa, accused of having acted as a messenger for the so-called spy ring; Otto Herman Voss, a naturalized German formerly employed at the Seversky airplane plant at Farmingdale, Long Island, where American Army planes are under construction; and Eric Glaser, another naturalized German who was attached to the United States Army as a private at the Mitchel Aviation Field.

Voss is accused of stealing plans for a high-speed pursuit plane; Glaser of stealing aviation secrets. If convicted, they face a maximum penalty of 20 years' imprisonment each.

Military authorities at first expressed doubt that secrets allegedly stolen amounted to anything more than could be cribbed from books found in libraries throughout the world. More recent developments, however, including President Roosevelt's expressed concern over the activities of spies and propagandists, and the disclosure later in the inquiry that secret plans both at the Seversky plant and at Mitchel Field allegedly had been tampered with, have lent new importance to the case.

This Changing World

Government-Laden Banks—Reports of Financial Institutions Show Choked Vaults, With Loans at Low Level—Trend to Government Banking

By H. B. Elliston

In this new recovery virtually the only enterprises that are not busy are the banks. This may seem peculiar. Economic revival means that business as well as private persons are spending money, and it is in the traditional nature of business that, in order to spend, business men must borrow. In the old days one watched the loan account of the banks for signs of a business pickup. However, times have changed. The summer recovery has been accompanied by diminishing loans. The decline was arrested last week, but the rise was so small as to leave the low level almost stationary.

Why and how have times changed? Look at the current quarterly statements issued by the banks, and you will get a partial answer. I will restrict myself to the big institutions in New York. These show that assets are broadly divided into three categories: cash 35.5 per cent; government securities, 29.2 per cent; and loans, 23.5 per cent.

Let us think today of the item for government securities. Never before have the banks been so heavily weighed down with evidences of government debt. However, the government debt is not idle money. It is being used by the Government for pump priming. What has happened in recent years, therefore, is that bank money is being employed by business through the channel of the Treasury. Banks are idle, but the Government is busy.

Bank lending to the Government has been on such a vast scale that the lender has become a virtual partner of government. No longer is he the manager of the flow of private capital, as we used to be taught. Thirty per cent of bank assets are in government loans; only 23 per cent in private loans. Thus the banker is more like a government banker. At any rate, he must be as vitally concerned as the Treasury itself with the Government bond market. If bonds fall, so do 30 per cent of bank assets. With great wisdom, therefore, a big New York bank recently appointed a Federal Reserve specialist in government financing to its vice-chairmanship.

If a forthright proposal were made to turn the banks into government banks, there would be a howl, I dare say, from the advocates of private enterprise. But bank data show what can be done through the back door. Aside from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation (the biggest bank in the world) buying into banks, New Dealers have almost accomplished government ownership of banks by putting the Government head over ears in debt to the banks. It is no new thing for a borrower to capture his lender, as for the converse to happen. Be that as it may, the layman would see the situation clearly if the banks were to stick up on their shingles "Holding Company for Government Debt."

The trend toward government ownership of banks seems to have paralyzed Wall Street. Certainly it hardly comes into the category of reforms which most students of banking in America have hitherto advocated. The central plan of the old-fashioned reformers was the unification of the banking system under private, not government, ownership.

At present banks may be chartered by State or Federal Government. Thus there are 49 separate systems. If there were a common charter, coupled with compulsory membership of the Federal Reserve System, one system would take the place of 49.

Such a reform would obviously help the Federal Reserve System in its role as the country's money manager. All banks would be accountable to it. Then the odds would not be so much against it in ironing out the fluctuations in the country's economic fortunes which it was supposed to do after its last reorganization but which it was quickly found unable to do in 1936-37. One wonders whether the present trends haven't made such ideas antiquated now. More light on the banking future may be shed in the next Congress.

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France Spreads Electricity

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS—Complete electrification of rural France within five years is promised by a plan being put into effect.

At the rate of two or three each week, the last 1,850 communes where electric light and power is not available are being brought within the network. Already 38,160 communes have been electrified, representing 95 per cent of the total number of local districts, and nearly 98 per cent of the total population.

Since the "communes" includes the rural region as well as villages, this means electricity has been made available for most farmers as well as for farm dwellers. However, some 700,000 Frenchmen, largely farmers, are still unable to have electric light or power.

State aid is being extended to private enterprise in a campaign aimed at completing electrification of France by 1943. In 1936, more than 400,000,000 francs was contributed by the Government in the form of loans at nominal rates of interest and of outright subsidies, and last year this figure was surpassed although exact statistics are not yet available.

The remaining communes are the most difficult to include in the electrical network. Many obstacles, financial as well as technical, will have to be surmounted before the job is complete. It is estimated the cost will be more than 2,500,000,000 francs—or just about $100,000,000 at the old par rate of exchange.

In certain French departments, where hydroelectric power is cheap, "electrical villages" have been set up, where virtually everything is done by electricity. Elsewhere, special efforts are being made to instruct the French peasant and his wife in the use of electrical appliances.

U. S. Asked to Save Pacific Air Line

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13 — An urgent appeal to the Government to save the much-publicized air line which Pan American Airways has established across the Pacific Ocean from the most serious financial difficulties is disclosed here in a petition submitted to the Civil Aeronautics Authority.

According to the petition which asks new and higher subsidies the cross-Pacific air line is running steadily deeper and deeper into the red despite the $2-a-mile subsidy which it is receiving under its original mail contract.

Its petition cites that its total loss during the year 1937 was $474,858.87. For the first six months of 1938 it piled up a loss of $373,523.59. And it estimates that its average loss during the last five months of this year will be $95,000 a month. The last named estimate is based on curtailed service due to the loss of two of its planes during the year. Without new equipment it will be unable to resume original schedules which would presumably reduce the operating loss.

Washington Gasps

The petition says that the line must have four planes in order to maintain efficient service, and adds that "the heavy losses indicated above have prevented the applicant from establishing necessary credit to finance the purchase of such equipment."

If it could get the two new planes which it wants, and if the Aeronautics Authority would grant it the unprecedented subsidy which it is asking, Pan American thinks it could manage to operate the Pan-Pacific service.

But what it is proposing in the way of new subsidy rates has left Washington gasping. Under the old dispensation of post office mail contracts, Pan American obtained its contract for the Pacific service at a rate of $2 a mile, the maximum rate then permitted by law and far in excess of the maximum 40-cent rate legal on domestic lines.

The proposal is as follows:

The Government would pay Pan American $7 a mile on the outbound run of its planes from San Francisco. On the return runs it would pay $16 a pound for all mail carried from Guam to San Francisco; $8 a pound, Guam to Honolulu, and $8 a pound, Honolulu to San Francisco. In addition, the Government would turn over to Pan American all mail revenue received from foreign governments.

For example, everything paid by the Philippine Government to the U. S. Post Office for carrying mail originating in the Philippines to the Hawaiian Islands and the United States would be paid over to Pan American.

With such compensation Pan American says it can manage to maintain the service, although the cost of it "would justify an even higher temporary rate of compensation," it suggests.

Thus at a time when aviation over the Atlantic is beginning to look up with the prospect of two competing services, one over the north Atlantic to England and one over the South Atlantic to Mediterranean ports, aviation in the Pacific appears to be in the doldrums. Pan American is maintaining at the moment 60 per cent of schedule service, according to its own petition, and losing money heavily in the process. Whether the Administration here would dare pay it the extensive subsidies it asks is questionable. Big subsidies to particular commercial interests are bad politics, particularly near election time, and even more particularly on the part of an Administration which made such political capital out of mail contracts entered into by its Republican predecessor Administration with air lines.

Criticism Risked

But the national defense aspect of the cross-Pacific line is such as to make it virtually certain some means will be found to keep the service going. The Navy is as much interested as Pan American in the development of landing facilities across the Pacific. Each tiny island where a plane can land for service and refuelling is roughly equivalent in value to an aircraft carrier in time of war. The more stepping stones Pan American has, the more delighted the Navy will be. And it is axiomatic here that national defense arguments will be powerfully represented in the background when the Civil Aeronautics Authority tackles the Pan American subsidy petition.

But the fact remains that Pan American obtained a contract for a service on the basis of $2 a mile. Now that it is established in that service and enjoying what amounts to a long-term monopoly of commercial aviation in the Pacific it asks for a major increase in the compensation. To grant it runs the risk of severe criticism in Congress and from other less favored aviation interests.

British Angle

Meanwhile negotiations continue which presumably will sooner or later admit British aviation into the Pacific picture. The final solution appears still to be in the uncertain future. Ultimately there must be a connection between the existing service and New Zealand and Australia. When that comes traffic will increase and improve the prospects of a self-supporting service. But it can not come until some resolution of British-American differences over use of air facilities in the Pacific is reached. Britain wants the right to use Hawaii as a stepping stone from Australia to Canada. Without such facility it is practically impossible for a British service to be established across the Pacific.

President Holds Up Budget For Increased Defense Needs

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14—President Roosevelt announced today that considerations of national defense, brought to a head by developments of the past month, have forced a reconsideration of the entire budget.

So extensive are the implications of the new problems which have arisen, according to the President, that it will be some time before it will be possible to make any definite decisions in regard to the budget. The inference drawn by many observers is that his prediction of last Tuesday of an increase of about $150,000,000 in the Navy's share in the budget may prove to be only a smal part of total increases in national defense appropriations which are now being studied.

In discussing the question at his press conference, Mr. Roosevelt drew a careful distinction around the reasons for his decision to overhaul his 1940 budget, which has been progressing rapidly up to recent days. He said that it arose from strictly technical considerations which first began to be studied about a year ago. In other words, he undertook to disassociate the prospect of heavily increased rearmament from the political implications of the Munich Settlement of the Czechoslovak crisis. In this connection, he stated flatly that the decision arose strictly from technical considerations and not from political.

Regarded as Significant

However, it is impossible to ignore the fact that the emphasis on national defense in the post-Munich atmosphere of Washington comes at a time when responsible statesmen the world over are seeking to discover whether Munich was merely a postponement of world crisis or a first step to world peace.

It will be impossible to avoid entirely the assumption that American reconsideration of its national defense budget on a major scale indicates a rapidly crystallizing conviction in high quarters here that Munich cannot safely be assumed as a step to peace.

What the technical considerations are is a closely held secret in official quarters. Responsible officials state privately that there are impelling considerations, but that to disclose them would be impossible at this time—in fact might jeopardize vital sources of information.

The conclusion is difficult to escape that the showing of hands which took place at Munich brought to light military information which has reached Washington and had the effect of inducing a searching re-examination of the American military machine.

Sees Peril Nearer Home

For example American military quarters have possessed much information regarding German military weapons for months, but much of what before was based on rumor appears now to be based on more accurate information. This is understood to be particularly true in regard to aviation. It leads to the possibility that the study Mr. Roosevelt has in mind may lead to a drastic reallotment of American military appropriations with a far greater proportion devoted in the future to aircraft.

All of this reasoning rests on the assumption that European rearmament has a direct bearing on the United States. This raises the question as to what has happened since Munich to make Washington feel increasing concern about American military strength.

It is probably significant that the President's disclosures follow several lengthy discussions between him and Bernard M. Baruch, World War Chairman of the War Industries Board, during the past week.

Mr. Baruch was in Europe during the Czechoslovak crisis and was summoned home by the President for consultation. Mr. Baruch, after his conversation with the President and presumably repeating what he had told the President, said that "the threat to the United States from Germany is in South America and is real and immediate."

Where Can Hitler Turn?

"Hitler demands raw materials and markets for his manufactured goods," he went on, "where can he get them? In Europe? Hardly. In Africa? It is already taken by England, France and Italy. In the Orient? Japan dominates there.

"The only place Hitler can turn to is South America. It is the last continental outpost of the free government. The Latin American Governments are comparatively defenceless. Only the United States can prevent their seizure by a strong totalitarian power such as Germany."

What effect this point of view may have had on the President is of course speculative. But from what the President said publicly it seems clear that he did take very seriously what Mr. Baruch had to say about the technical production problems of American rearmament.

Democracy Takes Stock

(Continued from Page 1)

rated among the most efficient in the world. They would not be one side of France now.

For Lasting Peace

However, one cannot assume that the long term effects of Munich will be the same as short term. Premier Chamberlain said in the House of Commons Oct. 6 that he regards Munich as the prelude to a lasting peace. Our objective, he declared, is "to obtain the collaboration of all nations, not excluding the totalitarian States, in building up a lasting peace for Europe."

If Mr. Chamberlain's hopes are justified, democracy, of course, will have, in the end, been strengthened. Bearing upon this point it should be remembered that the sympathy of the man of the street in Rumania, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, and even Poland, was, is, and very likely will remain strongly pro-Czech and strongly anti-German. If the democratic countries succeed in bringing about what Mr. Chamberlain called "a new spiritual revival" the smaller countries of Europe cannot fail to be drawn towards them.

Problem in Czechs

But from another viewpoint too Munich represents a serious problem for democracy. The new Czechoslovakia is to be a federation and one of its component parts, Slovakia, has already started a campaign against Jews. How far democratic institutions will be retained is still uncertain.

But it is not even sure whether the new state will be able to retain its independence. People in Berlin have long dreamed of Mittel Europa. They are already talking about a customs or transport union between Germany and Czechoslovakia and though this is the last thing the Czechs want, their new boundaries have been fixed in such a way that they may soon find that the only alternative is complete economic ruin.

If this were to happen the totalitarian system of government would receive a tremendous impetus.

The increased power to dominate Central Europe which Germany has gained through the Munich agreement is having important internal as well as external effects in all the countries concerned. In Yugoslavia, for instance, the extreme nationalists who have hitherto been pro-French immediately made their peace with the Premier, Dr. Milan Stoyadinovitch who has leaned toward Germany. This example typifies a general tendency throughout Europe to a greater national unity based primarily on military security. Thus in Poland where the Government during the current year has been steadily tending toward liberalism, the political weathervane has begun to swing back toward authoritarianism.

Economic Effect

Another important effect is in the economic sphere. A visit to the Danubian countries this summer showed all of them engaged in trying to decrease the extent to which their trade was dominated by Germany. Today they are resigning themselves to this domination as inevitable—at any rate for the time being. Economic dependence involves a considerable measure of political dependence. Something like 50 per cent of Bulgaria's and Hungary's foreign trade, and 30 per cent of Rumania's and Yugoslavia's is already with Germany.

She Plows a Winning Furrow



Courtesy Firestone Tire & Rubber Company

Miss Minnie Svoboda

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BIG ROCK, Ill.—Paul Stiefbold, young farmer of Naperville, is again champion plowman of the Midwest. He drove a tractor for the longest furrows in the shortest time. In the boys' contest, Miss Svoboda won second place, which is considered good, since she never handled a plow until this year, when she took over management of her parents' 140-acre farm near Hinsdale.

Reich Breaks Off Negotiations With Austrian Church Officers

VIENNA, Oct. 14 (AP) — Joseph Bürckel, National Socialist Commissioner for Austria, who had been commissioned by Chancellor Adolph Hitler to handle the details of integrating Austria into the Reich, has revealed that negotiations for a working agreement with the Roman Catholic Church had been broken off.

This was the first time the public had been told such negotiations had been in progress.

He charged that the Roman Catholic leaders delayed the negotiations because they "speculated" on a war over Czechoslovakia which would give them a "new chance."

Jews Blamed

He blamed Czechoslovak Jews for demonstrations in behalf of Theodore Cardinal Innitzer, Archbishop of Vienna, Oct. 7. The demonstration aroused party resentment, and in rioting on Oct. 8 the Cardinal was injured by a stone. Windows of his palace were broken.

"I have decided," Herr Bürckel said, that "all Czechoslovak Jews and those Czechs who compromised must leave Vienna as soon as possible."

For two hours crowds demonstrated before the Cardinal's palace after Herr Bürckel's speech.

A cordon of Brown-Shirt storm troops was thrown around the palace for a time. It withdrew and left policing to regular peace officers on the outside and to SS black guards on the inside.

Laying down new measures against the Austrian Roman Catholic hierarchy, Herr Bürckel rejected Catholic proposals for the release of Kurt Schusschnigg, deposed Austrian Chancellor who is in custody at German secret police headquarters here.

The Commissioner said also amnesty for "religious politicians," to have been a sequel to the Czechoslovak Sudeten victory, must now be postponed.

Future Relations

Regarding future relations between the National Socialist Party and the Church, Herr Bückel laid down these rules:

1. Religious matters are the affair of each individual. What one believes or does not believe does not concern others. Terror in religious matters is always a sign of stupidity.

2. If they pray against us in church then I demand of every individual National Socialist that we have nothing more to do with such a Church.

3. Marriage and schools belong exclusively to the State. They are guarantees for our Nation.

4. The public streets belong to the State. Nobody is permitted to demonstrate on them except ourselves. In the future we shall answer every attempt to demonstrate in the streets in a way which those who do it deserve. Politics is our exclusive right. Their's (the clergy's) is exclusively religion.

"We shall not tolerate that agitators attempt to pray Christian Austria away from the German Reich. Austria is a part of Germany and not even the devil could take it away."

The square by the Old Imperial Palace was fitted out with loudspeakers to carry Herr Bürckel's voice to the multitude, and the scene was dotted with placards and banners denouncing Cardinal Innitzer.

The Government ordered all householders to put out flags in honor of the return of Czechoslovak Sudetenland to Germany.

The call to yesterday's meeting was in consequence of a sermon by the Archbishop Oct 7.

The remark that there still were young people "not so easily tempted to listen to deceitful catchwords" was attributed to the Cardinal.

The newspaper Wiener Neueste Nachrichten last night charged the Cardinal "incites political quarrels."

Guards were kept at church doors throughout the night, and Cardinal Innitzer was surrounded by detecives today, but officials said he was not regarded as a prisoner.

On Oct. 12, the Roman Catholic Archdiocese of Vienna distributed leaflets to Roman Catholic parents in some of the City's districts exhorting them not to neglect the religious education of their children.

The leaflets, headed "A Word to Catholic Parents," bore the rubber stamp signature of Theodore Cardinal Innitzer, and were in answer to a Sept. 1 announcement that the National Socialist Party would take over education of youth, and all religious and private schools in German Austria would be closed.

The leaflets urged parents to send their children "to their religious education lesson." Roman Catholic authorities have been urging parents to send their children to the two-hour weekly religious instruction permitted in State schools. It also bade them appear with their children at mass every Sunday, to rear their children at home "in the Catholic spirit."

Pitifully Small Farm Wages Rule in Europe

By A. Godfrey Lias

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Tillers of the Soil
Third of Four Articles

GENEVA—Wages are pitifully low throughout all the agricultural districts of Europe.

Exact comparisons are difficult because living costs and the terms of engagement differ from country to country widely and even from place to place. For example, in England, the average weekly wage in the County of Middlesex is 38s. 6½d. for a 50-hour week whereas in the county of Rutland it is 33s. 6d. for a 54-hour week. In Czechoslovakia the rates vary to the extent of more than 250 per cent. The same is true of other countries.

In most cases, the figures show a remarkable increase on those ruling before the World War. In England in 1906 the average wage for an agricultural laborer (including perquisites such as wood and potato ground) was 18s.—for a week of anything from 50 to 70 hours. But the English figures today are considerably below the peak of 46s. for a 50-hour summer and 48-hour winter week, reached during the war.

It should perhaps be added that the rural working day is always longest in the summer and shortest in the winter. Overtime is now generally supposed to be payable if the hours worked exceed those agreed to as the basic figure for the season. But the employer's obligation in this respect is not enforced in all countries.

Some Extras Are Made

The rural worker's wage when it is paid in cash, which is by no means always, generally includes a few "perquisites" which help to augment the meager monetary level. Thus in Switzerland the rural employer is expected either to find board, lodging and laundry or their cash equivalent in addition to the stipulated monetary wage.

In Italy, the Dopolavoro organization is gradually introducing a number of communal leisure amenities which help materially to eke out the meager weekly pay envelope. These communal centers often maintain a store at which goods can be bought at specially low prices.

The Italian system, however, is clearly inapplicable to countries like Yugoslavia for instance, where 97 per cent of the agricultural land is in the hands of small-holders. More than 3,300,000 Yugoslav families out of a total of 4,700,000 on the land own farms from 2 to 12 acres and their annual income per family averages 1,000 dinars—about £4 in English money at the current rate of exchange.

In other countries, as for example Rumania, the usual custom is for payment to rural workers to be partly in cash and partly in kind. The Rumanian figure varies both with the quality of the land and the nature of the crop. Furthermore, labor contracts often provide that the worker may be fined for not having performed his task satisfactorily. Another form of contract in Rumania, known as the tithe system, provides for the harvest to be shared out, in an agreed proportion between landowner and workers. What happens if the harvest fails can easily be imagined.

Changing Labor Contracts

In an increasing number of countries labor contracts of rural workers are now in the form of collective agreements. Other countries use instead the method of "guiding rules" which have been agreed upon by representatives of both employers and workers. But it has been found that unless there is some system of supervision, these rules are often honored chiefly in their breach.

In Czechoslovakia, for instance, the Landworkers Federation complains that many employers pay wages greatly below the stipulated rates, owing, the Federation alleges, to the absence of a governmental labor inspection service. At present, supervision of hours of work, living conditions and conditions of employment and remuneration generally, are in the Federation's opinion "utterly inadequate."

The monthly monetary wages of Czech rural workers who are paid partly in kind varies according to the district between Kc90 and 150. Payment in kind in such cases generally consists of board and keep (milk, wheat, potatoes, etc.). It is hard to say what the money part of this wage means in English money, for the official rate of exchange is about Kc140 to the pound sterling and the unofficial rate more than Kc250. In any case the price level and the popular taste for food are entirely different in the two countries.

But it is worth putting on record that when an English visitor commented on the apparent poverty of the people in the High Tatra Mountains, a young Hungarian said reflectively: "Yes, I suppose they are poor and the peasants in Sub-Carpathian Ruthenia are poorer still."

Then he paused for a second or two before adding in a voice suddenly filled with emotion: "But I tell you even the Ruthenians are rich when compared with the peasants in Hungary."

The comparison was all the more striking in being entirely unsolicited.

Czech day laborers are paid by the hour at rates varying between Kc0.60 and Kc1.45, or roughly from one to three (English) pennies at the more favorable official rate of exchange. The working day is eight hours from November to February, nine in March, April, May and October, 10 from June to September. Overtime is supposed to be paid at 50 per cent above normal rates, but the Landworkers Federation declares that the obligation to do so is generally evaded.

In spite of these complaints, Czechoslovak rural workers are in a better position than many. In Poland, for example, conditions in some districts are so bad that there was a series of peasant outbreaks almost amounting to a revolt about a year ago. In putting down these outbreaks the Government was faced with the significant fact that the local officials sympathized strongly with the rioters. Determined efforts are being made to bring about an improvement, but so far even the surface of the rural problem in Poland has scarcely been scratched.

War Devastated Poland

These facts are not set out in a spirit of criticism. All the States of Europe particularly the new ones had to face overwhelming difficulties after the World War. Poland was probably in a worse position than any. Rival armies surged across Poland not once or twice but about six times during the years 1914-1920. They left in their wake a tale of destruction far more terrible than even the better-known story of devastated Belgium.

In Poland, and indeed everywhere, more might certainly have been done for the rural worker in the 18 to 20 years since peace was restored. But at least a start has been made in most of the backward countries while the less backward ones—there are no really advanced countries in so far as the lot of the rural worker is concerned—are also beginning to realize how much leeway they have to make up.

Minimum rates of pay, wage boards to see that they are adhered to, regulated hours of work with overtime for any extension, insurance or relief schemes or both for workers when unemployed or suffering from any disability, housing, sanitation and water supply schemes are gradually coming on to the Statue Book, particularly in the northern democracies.

When a series of monographs on rural life that are being prepared for the League of Nations are published, we shall be able to get a clear picture at last not only of what has been done but what still remains to do. And no doubt people in those countries which are behind will give their governments no rest until they really get going on programs which will put the rural worker metaphorically if not actually, on a bed, which has a least a passing resemblance to a bed of roses.

RFC Nets New Deal Castouts

(Continued from Page 1)

Democratic chieftain, also on Mr. Moley's personal staff.

But this era only lasted until Cordell Hull found his footing in the Department, and in striking Tennessee language told President Roosevelt that a house-cleaning must take place. Still, nobody felt annoyed at Mr. Payer, who was jolly and friendly but never should have been appointed to the State Department, and so he was sent over to the RFC as a counsel. These RFC jobs usually pay $10,000 a year. And the men gently eased into them stay as long as $10,000 appeals more to them than whatever is available back home.

In explanation, it should be stated that RFC has a very competent staff of working lawyers, some of the best in the country, and that the cushion-jobs are only in addition to these, and generally don't last very long.

J. Crawford Biggs, of North Carolina, Solictor-General of the United States. Mr. Biggs, appointed in the early New Deal weeks when the situation was very disorganized by the sudden passing of Thomas J. Walsh, Attorney-General-Designate, was ultimately replaced by Stanley Reed, now Supreme Court Justice. But he had to be transferred via the RFC cushion, and held a $10,000 a year job there for some time.

Around him turns a classic Roosevelt anecdote. Mr. Biggs was always known to this friends as "Crawford." Summoned to the White House—perhaps to be told of his impending change of status—Mr. Biggs looked around with amazement to see who was meant when the President greeted him as "Jim." It was one instance in which Mr. Roosevelt's propensity for informality and first names led him astray.

T. Webber Wilson, of Mississippi, Judge of District Court of the Virgin Islands. A vast outcry arose over his activities in the insular post, but since Judge Wilson was under the patronage wing of Senator Pat Harrison (D) of Mississippi, he was not ejected summarily, but sent briskly over to the RFC cooling chamber, and is now a member of the Federal Board of Parole, getting $7,500 a year.

Well a Man Has to Eat

Albert Cabell Ritchie, for many years Governor of Maryland. His case is not akin to the others. But, defeated for re-election by Gov. Harry F. Nice, the late Governor Ritchie was given a special counsel job at RFC, drawing $10,000 a year, for tasks which were admittedly nominal.

The list could be continued at some length. And there are other aspects. For instance, Thomas G. Corcoran, the President's handyman, is a special counsel for RFC at a $10,000 a year salary. Nobody denies that Mr. Corcoran is harder working than half a dozen lesser men, but a good proportion of his work, it is to be suspected, has little direct connection with the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

Now, as to the FCC tangle. Chairman Frank R. McNinch, sent a year ago by President Roosevelt to reorganize the body which has the important task of supervising the Nation's over-towering radio system, has dismissed Hampson Gary, the General Counsel, and says other personnel changes are imminent. He has the full support of the President, he announced yesterday. Mr. Gary is a Texan, with political support from some of that State's many prominent officials here. The Commission vote to oust him was by four votes to two.

The new counsel is William J. Dempsey, 33, son of Representative John J. Dempsey (D) of New Mexico. He was on the legal staff of the Federal Power Commission, and special counsel of the investigation of radio chains and monopolies, opening of which is now postponed from Oct. 24 to Nov. 14.

The radio supervision question—heading up in FCC—is in a state of rapid flux, and its direction of evolution is not yet entirely clear.

Women in Industry Upheld

(Continued from Page 1)

pense of men. The Women's Bureau argues that for the most part the two spheres do not overlap. The atmosphere of the Women's Bureau is anything but antagonistic to men, except perhaps to those prejudiced males who try to blame national unemployment on married women. It appears there are a great number of these, more than you might expect. Even the Federal Government in Washington adopted its famous "Rule 213" which worked to the disadvantage of married women, whose husbands were also employed. That rule has since been dropped.

Nazi Philosophy

Being a Federal worker, Miss Nienburg isn't in a position to say what she thinks of the Nazi philosophy restricting the field of women in white-collar jobs, apprenticing girls for two years to their homes, and providing a limited quota for girl students in higher universities.

Miss Nienburg doesn't think there ever will be as many women workers as men, because after all, women have a two-fold function in life. Besides that most women, she thinks, would prefer to stay in the home if stability could be assured. She fully subscribes to the idea that bringing up a family is a full-time job. The trouble is that under new social conditions there is apt to be time to spare for a woman both before the family arrives, and, after it is brought up. The problem of spare time persists. A woman may find occupation in church of social work, but this is difficult, says Miss Nienburg, unless she has developed her interests as she goes along.

When hard times come it isn't just a problem for the woman in millions of homes, its an emergency. Women must look for work. There is "nothing more tragic," she says, "that a middle-aged woman suddenly trying to get into industry for the first time." In most cases she is hopelessly unfitted. The WPA has set up sewing rooms, and you can tell in one glance down the long lines, she says, who are the real factory workers out of jobs, and who are the bewildered women, for the first time desperately trying to catch the skill, the discipline, and above all, the speed of hired work. For most it is a losing fight.

"We as women haven't settled our major problems. Until we face them," said Miss Nienburg, "we can't expect men to do it."

The General Federation of Women's Clubs has paid some attention to the matter. One solution might be more part-time jobs. Miss Nienburg says department stores in the depression, as an economy measure, set up a system of part-time helpers to fill in at sales or on busy days to supplement the full-time force. This system might be amplified in normal times, she thinks. She thinks many wives would get an "exhilaration" out of part-time jobs, as well as handy cash. She doesn't have much use for gossips who point out that "Mrs. Jones' husband gets $5,000 while she takes a job"; the trouble is people never can be sure of the internal circumstances of a family.

Miss Nienburg is dispassionate and objective in her discussion; after all one doesn't need to defend the ability of women to hold executive posts when the head of Miss Nienburg's own Labor Department is a woman and Cabinet member. Miss Nienburg doesn't affect the austere black dresses and hats of Miss Frances Perkins but reminds one a bit of the competent and sympathetic principal, one might find at the head of a good school. She knows her statistical charts, while at the same time there is half a bar of chocolate in her right-hand drawer.

Challenges Interpretation

As to the controversial Biggers' report, Miss Nienburg accepts most of the figures but challenges their interpretation. Reports by Mr. Biggers indicated a big influx of women into industry, and found figures so startling as to constitute a rather sensational "economic and social trend worthy of consideration by the temporary National Economic Committee."

But to Miss Nienburg its just a matter of millions of women writing "yes" when confronted with the following blunt question in the unemployment census—"are you totally unemployed and want work?"

"Of course they wrote 'yes'," concluded Miss Nienburg. "If all the men in your family were out of jobs wouldn't you take a chance if somebody asked you if you wanted work?"

Figures Corrected On Church Members

NEW YORK (AP)—The Christian Herald in its annual report says church membership in the United States set a new high mark in 1937, with a total inclusive membership of 63,848,094 for all religious bodies in the country.

Total Protestant membership stood at 35,879,311, while the Roman Catholic Church had 21,322,688. Other denominations, including Jewish congregations with 4,081,242, made up the grand total.

In a previous summary, released by the Christian Herald on Oct. 2, the Roman Catholic Church was incorrectly listed as having 31,530,275 adult members.

Italy Orders Gas Masks

ROME (AP)—A new Fascist law orders employers to furnish employees with gas masks. Thirty per cent of industrial and state employees are to get the masks within a year, the remainder within 10 years.

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Links in Christianity's Chain

Missionary Beginnings, 2: Paul's Powerful Pleadings Carried Christian Groups Through Strenuous Times—Changes in Doctrine Outlined

By Albert F. Gilmore, Litt. D.
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Eleventh of 56 Articles

From Athens, Paul proceeded to Corinth, where he was settled for a year or more, at least long enough to enable him to found a church and to watch its early development. Corinth of that day was a prosperous city, rich, and with an important past as head of the Achaean League. It was this very prominence that had brought down upon it the vengeance of Rome, which led to its utter destruction in 146 B. C. But Julius Caesar, wise and constructive statesman, caused it to be rebuilt, so that the city Paul found was comparatively new, with a mixed population characteristic of a commercial city of that period.

Unwilling to be indebted to others for his livelihood, Paul settled to his trade as tentmaker, whereby he supported himself. From Corinth he wrote his letters to the church in Thessalonica, and no doubt sent messages to the other churches, which he had been instrumental in founding, and for the welfare of which he had the zeal of the true missionary. Because of the great importance of the Apostle's activities in planting the seeds of Christianity in the Gentile world, and also in view of his incomparable letters, a study of his changing thought is very revelatory of the unfoldment of Christian doctrine during the first century.

That the teachings of Jesus were susceptible of widely differing interpretations is evidenced by the various points of view presented both by the early missionaries and later theologians. Some of these will be discussed in later papers.

Adapted to Individual Church

As we have seen, Paul shared the common view of the early disciples and Apostles that in fulfillment of prophecy and of the words of the Nazarene himself, the reappearance of the "Lord Jesus" was imminent. He was to come in the clouds, accompanied by his angels. The faithful would be caught up into heaven to be forever blessed, while the wicked would receive the punishment due to unrighteousness.

This type of thought expressed in Paul's letters to the Thessalonians had the definite result of strengthening the faith of the early converts, and it served its purpose. The Apostle himself had no doubt whatsoever that the prophecies would eventuate. But when the expected coming was delayed, he changed his presentations, wisely adapting them to the needs as revealed to him in each individual church.

Experience brought much of practical wisdom to this most ardent and consecrated missionary. There is no measure of the extraordinary influence he brought to bear upon the newly-born Christian movement. So great was it that serious-minded commentators have expressed doubt as to the success of Christianity without his powerful pleadings. No doubt the true significance of the Cause came to him gradually, as he prayed and pondered the words and works of the Master. Christendom owes to the great Apostle a debt of gratitude as difficult to measure as it is impossible to determine.

The obstacles which Paul and other missionaries encountered in their heroic efforts to spread the Christian's assurance of salvation were many and varied in character in the different cities. Jewish prejudice expressed itself in almost constant efforts to obstruct and put an end to the Gospel preaching; and as Jews were prominent in most of the cities of Asia Minor and Europe visited by the evangelists, this became a chief obstacle to their efforts. It seems that the Roman authorities kept aloof from any specific form of persecution, so long as Christianity was regarded as a phase of Jewish religion. When it was no longer accepted in this light, persecutions began.

Cry of Sedition Raised

A method of procedure among the Jews in the European centers was to raise against Christians the cry of sedition—that they were proclaiming the coming of a new King, a rival to the Emperor. This did not, however, make great headway during the first century. And not until the Christian body assumed impressive proportions in numbers and in importance did the Government attempt suppression.

The most persistent charge raised by the Jews against Paul and his fellow missionaries was that the Law was being violated by the acceptance into the Christian polity of uncircumcised persons. To them this was blasphemy. It mattered little to these zealots if the Gentile converts did not observe the prescribed ritual as to food and moral conduct; if the ancient rite of circumcision had not been observed, the fundamental demand of true religion had been violated.

The question inevitably rises, What concern was it to the orthodox Jew that this rite was not observed? He was not accepting Christianity. Yet it seems that the many Jews themselves who were accepting the teachings of Jesus were insistent that Christianity for the Gentile could be had only via Judaism. Thus they became protestants for this rite.

Moreover, the Jews who hated Christianity with the intensity of zealots could have had no more formidable weapon to use against the rapidly growing cult than the cry, "The Law is being violated." It was this intense opposition to the new doctrine on the part of the Jews that accounts for the slow growth of Christianity in Palestine. It was the same type of enmity, of which the disciples were well aware, which caused them to undertake to persuade Paul to refrain from a visit to Jerusalem after his second missionary journey in Asia Minor and eastern Europe.

The heroic Apostle, however, had become too accustomed to face and overcome hardships, to the vicissitudes of a missionary life in those barbarous days, to be dissuaded from doing that which to him it seemed his duty demanded. Up to Jerusalem he went with his faithful companions.

Paul's motive in visiting Jerusalem at the peril of his life was probably both to persuade the hierarchy, through explanation, that his preaching was in accord with the teachings of Christianity and to allay the jealousy of his countrymen. He chose for his visit the birthday of the Law, "the solemnity which commemorated the divine enactment of that code, which every Jew considered of eternal and irreversible authority" ("History of Christianity," by Milman, Vol. I, p. 399).

Although Paul joined with those who were still observing the Law and its rites, his presence in the Temple was immediately known. He was set upon, dragged into the outer court and, but for the interference of the Roman guard, would have perished then and there. Thus began the series of events which determined his future course. These included hearings before the local and the higher authorities, during which he was again accused of sedition and the stirring up of rebellion—his declaration of Roman citizenship, his appeal to Caesar and, because of this, his setting out under guard for the long and, as it proved, perilous journey to the City by the Tiber.

Messages of Good Cheer

As an itinerant missionary, Paul's work was finished. What he accomplished thereafter it is commonly believed was as a prisoner in Rome. But not even this condition could restrain him from both preaching the Gospel to which he had so thoroughly committed himself, nor from continuing to send out to the brethren messages of good cheer. This work called for courage, stability in the Christ, and fortitude to bear the penalties which then attached to the privilege of Christian faith and doctrine.

Evidence is conclusive that Paul did many works of which no record is extant, and also that many other missionaries were engaged in evangelical labor. The rapid growth of Christianity in several provinces in Asia Minor, especially in the great province of Asia, can be explained in no other way. Moreover, when Paul journeyed to Rome, outside the city he was met and welcomed by converts to the Christian doctrine brought by unknown preachers during a period prior to the Apostle's arrival. How apparent it is that the extension of Christianity was under divine sanction and the impulse of a power omnipotent and omnipresent! Upon no other assumption can an adequate explanation of the unprecedented and unparalleled growth of Christianity be founded.

Recapitulation

The beginnings of the organization of the early Church may be traced to that assembly in Jerusalem, not long after the resurrection and ascension of Jesus, attended by the Apostles, over which James presided. Elders or presbyters were chosen to direct the affairs of the local body. These officials, however, did not as a rule go afield as missionaries, but rather it was their province to guide and govern the local organizations. As related in Acts VI, 7, upon these deacons, when first chosen, the Apostles laid their hands. "And the word of God increased; and the number of the disciples multiplied in Jerusalem greatly; and a great company of the priests were obedient to the faith."

As has been pointed out, the beginning of the dissemination of the Gospel story was in some measure carried on through the synagogues. This was less true with Paul than with other missionaries, because he was so thoroughly convinced that Judaism and Christianity had little in common. His own experience as a zealot and persecutor of Christians previous to his conversion bears witness. Yet we read that he obeyed the Law to the extent of performing the rite of circumcision on Timothy when the latter joined him in his labors. It is no doubt an example of Paul's sense of expediency, as it was not then wise to defy the Jewish Law.

As Christianity gained in strength as a movement and the evangelists became surer of their course, less and less attention was paid to observance of the Law. As separate groups were formed, preaching in the synagogues was abandoned, and slowly but surely Christianity became recognized as a new religion rather than as an offshoot of Judaism.

By the last decade of the first century, Christianity had become distinct, that is, in Palestine and to the West. The case was not so clear in the East where the so-called Pauline Christianity had made less impression, if it had not been wholly repudiated. The tradition, found in the "Acts of Thomas," that Jesus sent Timothy to evangelize India, and that a body of Christians was organized near Madras, seems not to be well founded. It is probable that a body of Christians existing there in later times had an early beginning, but it seems extremely doubtful if its beginnings can be traced to Apostolic days.

Distillers Told U. S. Attitude

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 14—Distillers today have a warning from Capt. W. S. Alexander, Federal Alcohol Administrator that they must cooperate with the Federal Government—and share the responsibility—of eliminating abuses in the sale of alcoholic beverages or face another strong dry campaign to outlaw liquor.

Many of the abuses which have brought criticism of the liquor trade and encouraged the dry movement in many parts of the country are traceable to the retail end of the business, Capt. Alexander told representative distillers at a luncheon at the Terrace Club of the New York World's Fair here yesterday. Distillers, he declared, should find ways and means of reaching down to the point of ultimate sale and see that undesirable methods of distribution were eliminated.

If this were not done, growth of the dry movement might be expected, he inferred.

The luncheon was in connection with the dedication of the Hall of Distillers at the New York World's Fair.

Brig. Gen. Frank R. Schwengel, U. S. A., Retired, Executive Vice-President of the Seagram Distillers' Corporation and Chairman of the Distilled Spirits Institute Exhibit Control Committee, said no liquor would be sold, served, or displayed on the premises of the exhibit, and that no liquor brands would be seen there by visitors. He characterized the exhibit as one that would be "completely educational in character."

Grover A. Whalen, President of the Fair Corporation, who also spoke, said that no competing liquor exhibit would be permitted and that Distillers would not be allowed to back or have financial interests in restaurants on the fair grounds.

Marine Training Urged for Safety

CHICAGO, Oct. 14 (AP)—Commander Robert C. Lee, of Moore & McCormack Co., New York, asserted in a National Safety Council jubilee address yesterday, "I know of no other nation that presumes to have a merchant marine that leaves to chance the training of its sailors, and exerts only sporadic attempts to educate its officers."

"It takes very little imagination," he said, "to realize that of all places where fires can be of desperate consequences, probably none surpasses a vessel at sea.

"A lot depends upon the personnel of a ship in case of an emergency. . . . I believe Americans can make fine sailors—as good as you can get anywhere—but I don't believe our present merchant marine anywhere near measures up to what it ought to be. Our men need special training and not the hit or miss training they are now receiving."

Socialist at Wellesley

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WELLESLEY, Mass. — Jeffrey Campbell, Socialist candidate for the Governorship of Massachusetts, spoke Oct. 13 at the first Christian Association tea at Wellesley College. His subject was "Spain, the Saga of Democracy."

$1,000,000 Sought By the Red Cross

NEW YORK (AP)—An additional $1,000,000 to aid families which suffered from the Sept. 21 hurricane and the later Charleston, N. C., tornado was asked Oct. 12 by Norman H. Davis, national Red Cross Chairman.

Speaking at a conference attended by delegates from national headquarters and 36 New York and New Jersey chapters, Mr. Davis said:

"We know now that with more than 20,000 families applying for Red Cross aid, the cost of meeting our obligations to these disaster sufferers will be close to $1,500,000."

His first appeal was for $500,000.

Gas Blast Halts Stratosphere Hop

ZAKOPANE, Poland (AP)—An explosion damaged the "Star of Poland" stratosphere balloon Oct. 14 and a projected ascension was postponed until next year.

Builders had hoped the gigantic balloon would rise 15 miles above sea level. Preparations for a take-off were halted by high wind. During deflation the hydrogen exploded. No casualties resulted.

Maj. Albert M. Stevens, American stratosphere explorer who ascended 72,396 feet for a world record Nov. 11, 1935, saw the explosion.

The Work of Canadian Artists





The National Gallery of Canada

The Connoisseur, by George Henry, R. A.; R. S. A.

Canadian Art of 100 Years in London

By Eric Brown
Director of the National Gallery of Canada
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Oct. 14—The exhibition of Canadian art, to be opened at the Tate Gallery today by the Duke of Kent, differs from those previously held at Wembley in 1924 and 1925 and in Paris in 1927 in that it is to constitute a survey of Canadian art during the past 100 years.

It is the first time that the Tate Gallery has honored one of the British Dominions with such an invitation, and the occasion becomes therefore not only an event of the greatest importance to Canadian art but one of much interest to the British Empire generally.

The arrangements for the Exhibition have been entrusted to the National Gallery at Ottawa which has had considerable previous experience with overseas exhibitions and one of whose Trustees, the Hon. Vincent Massey, is Canadian High Commissioner in London, and has, therefore, been able to be closely in touch with all the preliminary arrangements.

In the selection of the works the National Gallery has had the advice and assistance of a committee composed of the presidents of the four Dominion Art Societies, namely Sir Wyly Grier of the Royal Canadian Academy, A. Y. Jackson of the Canadian group of painters, Peter V. Haworth of the Canadian Water Color Society, and Elizabeth Wood Hahn of the Canadian Sculpture Society. The exhibition is the result of the committee's closest possible study of the work of all those who have made definite contributions to the art of the country during the last century.

Art in Canada has a much longer history than is generally known. A flourishing art school, mainly ecclesiastical, existed on the banks of the St. Lawrence River near Quebec as far back as 1650, and artists and architects were continually recruited from France for the building and decoration of churches and ecclesiastical institutions, and many of them remained in the country to hand down their skill and traditions to succeeding generations.

This exhibition, however, while dwelling lightly on these early origins will deal mainly with the story of Canadian art during the last 100 years with the emphasis most naturally placed on the present century, during the last 20 years of which painting of all the arts in Canada has found an expression more original and indigenous than most modern art developments today.

The Canadian seasons are vividly brilliant and violently diverse. Autumn, winter, and the wild burst of spring, must be experienced to be understood in their color and design. The terrain all the way from the Nova Scotia Coast through the highlands and lakes of Quebec and Ontario, the illimitable flatness of the prairies, and the sudden immensity in the Rocky Mountains, down to the softness of the Pacific Coast express differences as complete and startling as the varieties of seasons.

So it is not unnatural that painting with this wealth to draw upon should have become the major art form of the country and according to critical observation should have accomplished a great deal in a short generation.

The exhibition is to consist of about 250 works in oil and water color and about 30 sculptures, together with a small group of early Quebec wood carvings and a representation of the argillite and wood totem carvings of the Haida Indians of the Queen Charlotte Islands.

The exhibition is scheduled to continue at the Tate Gallery until Dec. 15 when arrangements are probably to be made for its showing at one or two of the most important provincial galleries before it returns to Canada in the spring.

PWA Allots Money For Study of Power

WASHINGTON (AP)—Harold L. Ickes, PWA Administrator, alloted $200,000 Oct. 12 to finance a national defense power study by the War Department.

The study, Mr. Ickes said, would include research into engineering and economic problems, preparation of cost estimates, operating and administrative expenses, and methods of financing.

The Beach, St. Kitt's

by Franklin Brownell, R. C. A.

Blazing Woodlands On Canadian Border Are Under Control

By the Associated Press

Fires which burned large areas of brush and timber along the Minnesota-Ontario border, causing 20 fatalities on Oct. 10, were reported under control.

Authorities said there was no immediate danger of a new outburst in the region about International Falls, Minn., and Fort Frances, Ont.

Occasional drizzles of rain at International Falls and a slackening of the wind raised hopes of forestry officials and police.

The fire was at the outskirts of International Falls on Oct. 13 but fire fighters poured water on the threatened area and brought it under control.

Improved conditions permitted fire-fighting forces to ease their efforts as work of caring for refugees proceeded. More than 1,000 men took part in the struggle to keep flames from International Falls and at the towns of La Vallee and Devlin, Ontario.

Skilled 'Farmer' Never Saw a Cow

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—A gold medal awarded for farming skill has gone to Samuel Cohen, 14-year-old Bronx boy, who never has been beyond New York City limits and has never seen a cow. He was one of 200 children who cultivated small vegetable plots in Crotona Park in a Park Department contest.

Two other Bronx youngsters, Ruth Sirota, 12, and Vincent Martino, 13, also received medals after a free-for-all harvest by all the youngsters that made the dirt fly around the one-half acre plot allotted for the gardening contest.

Carrots, beets, leek, radishes and other produce were dug up and jammed into bags—mother's shopping bags in many cases.

Sam said he would like to go to an agricultural school just as soon as he graduates from high school.

Seaplane in Midst Of Desert Tours Over Boulder Dam

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BOULDER CITY, Nev.—Seaplane in the middle of a desert! This is the latest service offered vacationists and sightseers around Boulder Dam and its man-made Lake Mead.

A five-passenger Boeing flying boat was put in operation this summer, and it now has charted diverse trips for the all-year demand at the latest recreational area set up by the Federal Government. Under the National Park Service and the Grand Canyon-Boulder Dam Tours, Inc., the plane bases on the Boulder City boat landing on Lake Mead, available for daily scenic flights over the Dam, as well as charter flights to the upper lake along the Colorado River into the Grand Canyon.

The plane was flown from the Seattle factory down to Los Angeles harbor, and there fueled for the 300-mile overland flight to Lake Mead. M. J. Sharp, 3,000-hour veteran of the cockpit, delivered it and is now chief pilot here.

"The weather in southern Nevada is perfect for flying because of the clear desert air and total lack of fog or other dangerous weather conditions," he said of his new assignment; "and with the advantages of visibility and weather is the added advantage of a huge body of smooth water. I was literally amazed at the size and scenic beauty of the lake and surrounding area from the air."

Asked about landing spots for the craft, he stated that the entire Lake surface is a landing field for flying boats, rendering unnecessary the extremely high altitudes needed by land planes over rough country. He says that when anything interesting on or near the 115-mile Lake is sighted from the air, it is easily available for inspection after a surface landing.

Cross-country travelers via Western Air Express and Transcontinental & Western Air are making use also of the time between planes to visit the lower Grand Canyon. The most popular of the flying boat trips is the 50-mile hop from the boat landing here to Pierce Ferry, where a surface ship takes the party 20 miles farther up the Colorado for an intimate glimpse of the Grand Canyon gorge and its colorful walls.

The National Park Service, in its regular patrol work and supervisory activities, anticipates frequent use of the flying boat, according to Guy D. Edwards, Area Supervisor.

Vladimir Becomes Russian Pretender

PARIS (AP)—Grand Duke Vladimir, was recognized by most White Russians as the new head of the House of Romanoff.

His father, Grand Duke Cyril Vladimirovitch, who was the head of the House and pretender to the vanished imperial Russian throne, passed on Oct. 12.

A statement was given out on behalf of one of Grand Duke Vladimir's possible rivals for the honor, Grand Duke Dmitri Pavlovitch, Grand Duke Cyril's cousin, that he had relinquished all claims to the title.

White Russians said Grand Duke Vladimir's claim is contested by two small groups.

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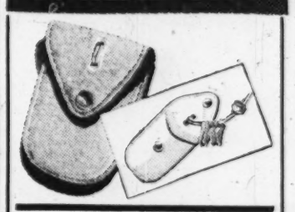


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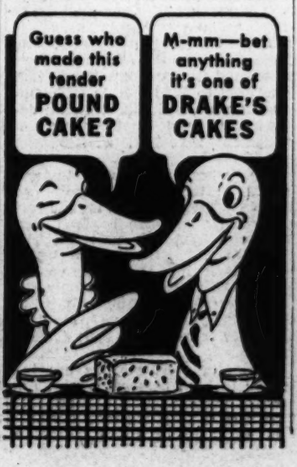


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Hungary Soft Pedals Force In Demands Against Czechs

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Oct. 14 (AP)—Reichsführer Hitler received Former Premier Koloman Daranyi of Hungary at the Munich Führerhaus, Oct. 14 in a conference, the purpose of which was described as "an interchange of views on Hungarian racial groups in Czechoslovakia."

BUDAPEST—Although the breaking up of the Komarno conference, which was to adjust Hungary's territorial demands upon Czechoslovakia, has created a strained situation here, it is believed that as long as Dr. Bela Imredy remains Premier Hungary will not resort to force to realize its territorial claims. The reason is that most responsible leaders here are convinced that in the present circumstances Hungary has no chance to win a war and has decided to appeal to the "Munich Powers"—France, Britain, Germany and Italy—instead.

[Associated Press dispatches said diplomatic circles reported that Hungary had postponed scheduled mobilization of its army at the request of "great foreign powers," especially Germany, "in the interest of European peace."]

Appeal to Army

On Oct. 13 a Czech Government representative spoke to Czech and Slovak soldiers over the radio from Bratislava, Czechoslovakia, and urged them at all costs to preserve Slovakia from invasion.

One reason Hungarian diplomacy suffered such a defeat at Komarno was because of its inordinate claims. It vastly overbid a very poor hand and immeasurably overestimeted the power of a badly armed, economically poor, and largely defenseless country.

Hungary began to negotiate by demanding not merely that rights of Hungarians be upheld, but sought the practical destruction of Czechoslovakia and incorporation of 3,000,000 Slavs in Hungary. This State wanted to absorb about half of Slovakia and after that take large areas from Rumania and Yugoslavia.

Freeing of Slovakia

As late as Oct. 13 Premier Imredy published a leading article in Pester Lloyd in which he insisted on the "freeing" of Slovakia from Prague. The Slovaks naturally were loathe to give up territory containing the main railway line and a number of important cities. But they did offer to restore substantial Hungarian territories and were willing to continue negotiations. They probably would have agreed eventually to have returned to Hungary at least 500,000 persons.

In Berlin, National Socialist circles predicted that Germany would not favor granting such extensive concessions to Hungary at the expense of Ruthenia, as to bring the Hungarian frontier to the border of Poland.

Psychological Factors

Psychological factors played a large part in wrecking the conference. The Slovaks, numbering only about 2,500,000 and inhabiting poorly situated mountainous territory, fear the Hungarians and the Hungarians scorn the Slovaks. It was not easy for "simple Slovak peasants" to negotiate with "haughty Hungarian magnates." In addition, the Hungarian Government made the very serious error of playing off Premier Mussolini of Italy against Reichsführer Hitler. It was Herr Hitler's army and not Signor Mussolini's speeches that brought about the revision of Czechoslovakia's boundaries and if Hungarians are due to get something back it will be the result of Herr Hitler's aggression. Moreover, it is Herr Hitler who dominated the Danube Valley. So in cooperating with Rome to stop Berlin's drive eastward, Budapest estranged the one power that could help it. Thus the Komarno defeat may have serious internal political consequences.

Hitler Seeks Bulwark

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia—Breakdown of Czechoslovak-Hungarian negotiations at Komarno for a friendly settlement of a new common frontier is regarded here as indicating that power politics rather than any genuine desire to create a new Europe in which minorities are accorded self-determination dominates the ideas of another of this Republic's neighbors.

Fundamental to both Poland's and Hungary's present action is the desire for a common frontier through partition of Slovakia and Ruthenia between them. At Komarno, Czechoslovakia showed itself prepared to make far-reaching concessions and willing to cede the so-called wheat island stretching south and east of Bratislava with a population totaling 640,000, including 480,000 Hungarians. But the Hungarians demanded that much more territory be yielded immediately, though much of this is purely Slovak. They also demanded plebiscites in so-called mixed areas where various races are living together.

[At Komarno, just before the final conference came to an end, Dr. Ferdinand Durciansky, a Slovak minister, said Czechoslovakia intended to offer Hungary territory covering 2,152 square miles with a population of 378,000, compared with Hungary's demands for 4,349 square miles embracing a population of 1,120,000.

Dr. Durciansky said the territory demanded by Hungary included a Slovak population of 433,000. "Such a solution would be against the whole principle of self-determination and would deprive Slovakia of some of its most vital economic regions," he asserted.]

Failure to agree has led to a reference back to the Munich four-power conference. This produces a significantly interesting situation. Germany recently has shown itself to be a supporter of the Czechoslovakian rather than the Hungarian standpoint. Its opposition to the breakup of Slovakia and Ruthenia indicates Berlin realizes the significance of these two provinces in future Central European developments, especially towards Russia.

Here Germany feels it has an important new bulwark against Communism and Soviet Russia. Militarily it is as difficult for Germany to pass troops through the narrow line linking Czechoslovakia with Rumania should an anti-Russian war break out as it would be for Russia to enter Rumania. But from the standpoint of ideology and propaganda, Slovakia and Ruthenia can form the first bulwark against Communism.

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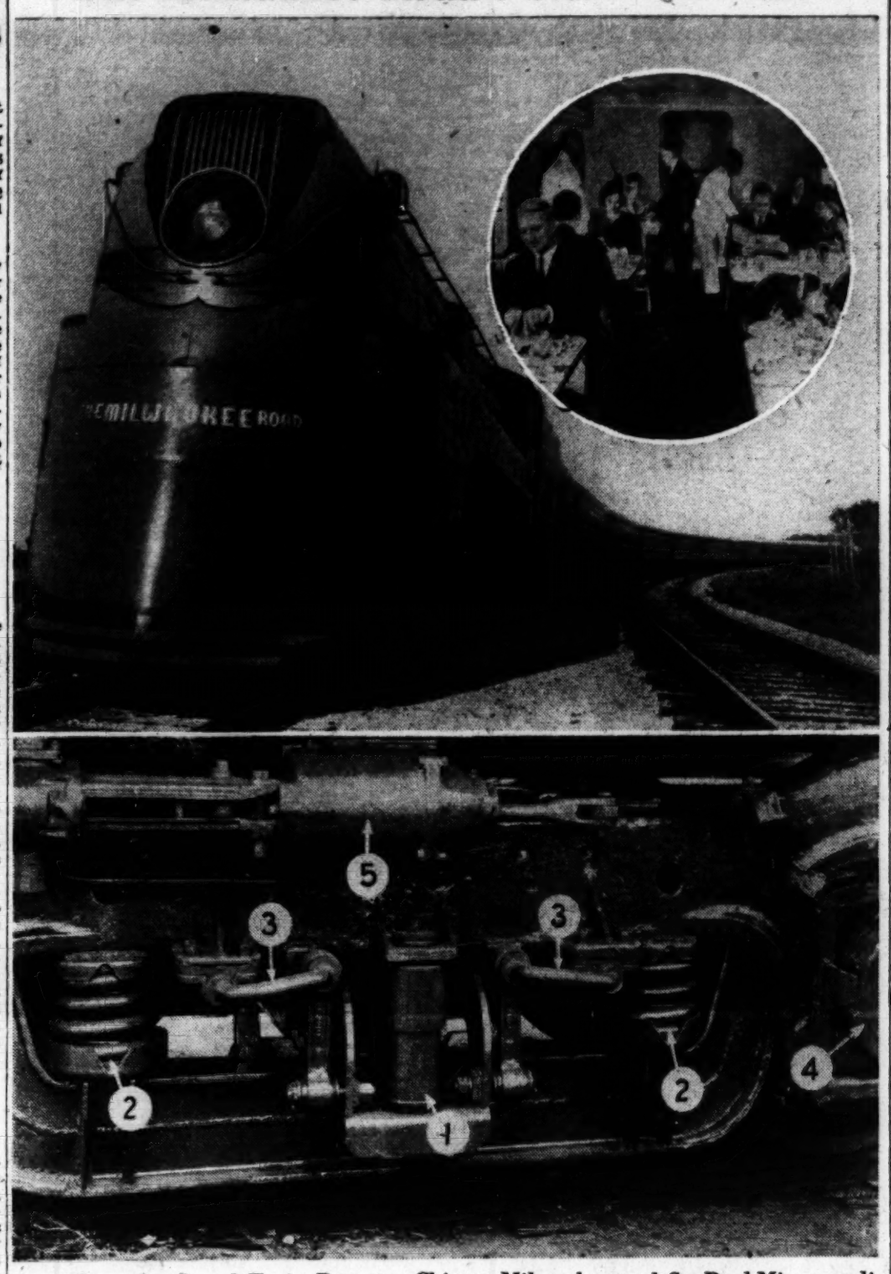
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The Milwaukee Road's Sleek Hiawatha



New Hiawatha Speed Train Between Chicago-Milwaukee and St. Paul-Minneapolis

The upper pictures show exterior of the fast locomotive and a section of diner that seats 48 persons. The lower shows one of the new type trucks on the Hiawatha: (1) Hydraulic shock absorber. (2) Triple coil springs. (3) Anti-sway stabilizer. (4) Roller-bearing wheels. (5) Air-brake cylinder.

Speed the Byword of Travel Gives Rails a Faster Tempo

Monitor Traveltalks
By M. Le Tour

Up and up creeps the speed needle in all modes of mechanized travel. Where the needle is destined to stop, not even engineers know, for right now they are working on devices that will better existing records.

What used to be considered fast a few years ago now seems like a crawl. Automobiles have increased their speed; so have airplanes, railroads, and steamships.

The rail lines, perhaps, have been one of the prime boosters of the speed needle. Their reason is logical. For they are being forced to cope with the fast schedules maintained by the airlines.

Now, no one, at least at the present, can imagine a railroad train traveling at a speed of 225 miles an hour. That's what American Airlines' planes do between Boston and New York. But who would have believed a few years ago that these streamlined locomotives would be hauling a string of cars at the amazing rate of 120 miles an hour? For one, I didn't. But they do!

The latest in the railroad news is the re-dressed train of the Milwaukee Railroad and the Seaboard Railway's announcement of Diesel-electric power this December when the famous East Coast Orange Blossom Special makes its maiden flight.

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First, let us take the Milwaukee's new streamliner, the Hiawatha. After two years of sensational and highly successful service, this train will have a complete change of dress from the track up. Streamlined from nose to "beaver-tail," each unit of the new train will consist, besides the sleek oil-burning steam locomotive, of a lounge car, a 48-seat diner, four day coaches, and three parlor cars.

The Hiawatha will make the 410-mile journey from Chicago to the Twin Cities in 390 minutes. The train will click off some of the miles at 120-mile clip.

But, according to engineers, you won't experience any sensation of speed. Your seats are low, giving you a wide expanse of the passing scenery. Also the riding quality will be much better, engineers say, with a new type of wheel truck mounted in rubber and equipped with stabilizers, hydraulic shock absorbers, snubbers, and roller bearings being put into use on this train.

Trains like these appeal to the public. And as a result the Hiawatha is making money for the road. Since it first began operation in 1935 nearly a million paying passengers, and average of more than 800 daily, have patronized it. Gross earnings in 1937 amounted to $3.90 a train mile. Operating costs, including interest, depreciation, and maintenance of equipment, were $1.27 per mile.

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The Seaboard will place into service this winter nine new streamlined Diesel locomotives. Now, for the first time, electric service between New York and Florida is provided. The Seaboard will operate their Diesels into Washington, D. C., this winter. These new Diesels are not only the most powerful and longest type in the world, but are unique in the fact that they have control cabs at both ends.

While these locomotives are intended to haul passengers with the greatest possible speed, comfort, and assurance of reaching their destination; there has been no compromise with the fundamental requirement that safety is paramount. A maximum of clear view of the track is given the operator from the control cab placed at a high vantage point in front of the locomotive.

The pros and cons of the advantages of steam over Diesel power have been many, but there is the growing opinion that Diesel is better than steam. Comparative figures show that of the three fast trains of the three competing roads of the Chicago to the Twin Cities run, the Burlington's Diesel-powered Zephyrs cost the least to operate. The North Western's heavy steam-powered "400" costs the most. While the Milwaukee's Hiawatha is making money for the road, some observers expect the Milwaukee to shift to Diesel power soon.

What another decade will bring about in the speed of rail travel, I hesitate to say. All I know is that whenever I stand at a crossing where one of these "Comets" shoots by the best I can say is: "There she goes"!

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To accommodate holiday travel to the West Coast, the Chicago & North Western Railway announces changes in the sailing-dates of the streamliner—City of Los Angeles. The westbound train will leave Chicago on Dec. 23 and 29, instead of the 24th and 31st, arriving in Los Angeles on the second morning following. Eastward, the departure dates will be Dec. 23 and Jan. 1 from Los Angeles, in lieu of Dec. 24 and 31.

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The sole currency system of the tiny Island of Trobriand, off the coast of New Guinea, is pigs. Not real live pigs, but comical small porkers carved by hand from tropical wood and decorated with lime. Primitive tribes use these "pigs" for money in all of their dealings.

North Carolina Inaugurates Drive To Beautify Roads

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—With initiation of a drive to improve highways, beautify roadsides, and generally improve conditions in tourist camps, cabins, and inns, North Carolina is going to attempt to be a better host to her tourists and visitors from outside the state.

The Governor of North Carolina has appointed a Committee on Roadside Control and Improvement which met recently in Raleigh and formulated a program to make the State's highways more attractive to tourists. A motorist passing through North Carolina already finds excellent roads and highways, but there is a sentiment developing to clean up roadsides, abolish ugly billboards and posters, do away with dumping grounds and other unsightly areas adjoining highways, and to develop scenic vistas and wayside parks along the highways.

The Governor's committee approved a recommendation that county units of the State Committee be formed to help carry out the program, also that the State Board of Health be given more effective control over tourist homes and cabins and trailer camps. The Committee framed a bill for "effective control of roadside uses" and recommended its passage at the next Legislature.

Some of the plans in the program for roadside improvement included: Strict supervision of sanitary conditions in tourist and travel accommodations; improvement of rural property through well kept lawns and general cleaning up of woodlands; limited use of advertising signs and removal of signs illegally or improperly erected; improvement of highway right-of-way; the flattening of slopes on curves for better vision and control of erosion; special treatment of highways at state line entrances; general conservation for woodlands; and planting of trees and shrubbery in appropriate places alongside roadways.

Tour-a-bouts

Trinidad's new $5,000,000 harbor works, started in 1935, will be opened for world shipping about June next year. The third of five huge warehouses is now being built on the deep water quay, which is 3300 feet long and gives 30 feet of water at low tide. Dredging has yielded a crop of surprises. Musket shot and cannon balls, no doubt fired when the greater colonizing nations of Europe were fighting for possession of Trinidad, are among the trophies recovered from the Gulf of Paria. A tree trunk estimated to be 2,000 years old was fished up from the bed of a subterranean river.

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Yugoslavia has now decided to compete for winter sports and great ski centers have been established at Ljubljana, Bled, Kranjska Gora, and on Mount Orjen, where snow flies from October until May.

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Many holiday offerings at sea have been arranged on Lady liners of the Canadian National Steamships from now until the end of the year. During this early and late fall season there will be in effect considerably reduced fares on all "Round Voyages," and also choice of accommodation previous to the usual heavy winter traffic after the first of the new year. For those with less than two weeks at their disposal, there are 11-day all-expense-included trips from Montreal to Bermuda and return.

♪ ♪ ♪

Baking day is a family affair in the Province of Quebec. The outdoor ovens, made of clay with shingled roofs, are heated by wood fires usually once a week and a whole family from grandmere down to the youngest, helps keep the oven going and in carrying big pans of bread from oven to house.

♪ ♪ ♪

Regular Swiss air service between England and Switzerland will be maintained throughout the winter. The plane leaves Croydon at 9:20 a. m. and reaches Zurich at 1:45 p. m. (Swiss time), where fast trains connect with all of the leading resorts. From Zurich the plane leaves at 2 p. m., reaching Croyden at 4:40 p. m. (English time). Until Dec. 12 this air service will operate on week-days only. For the height of the winter season and until the summer schedule is resumed, a similar Sunday service will be introduced.

London Piles Fund To Help Refugees In Czech Areas

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Oct. 14—A committee is in process of being organized to administer relief funds, now aggregating considerably over £100,000, subscribed here for refugees who have to leave territories ceded to Germany under the Munich settlement.

Among those who have agreed to serve are Dr. Alice Masaryk, head of Czech Red Cross, Wenzel Jaksch, leader of German Social Democrats in Czechoslovakia, and Mme. Schmolka, who represents the Jews. The General President is Basil C. Newton, British Minister to Czechoslovakia.

As far as can be ascertained, there are at present some 25,000 German, 10,000 Czech, and 5,000 Jewish refugees from Sudeten areas, besides those who found asylum in Czechoslovakia when German national socialism triumphed in Austria. But these figures don't in any way show the real magnitude of the problem. It is estimated that in Prague there are some 850,000 Czechs in ceded regions of whom the vast majority are expected to choose Czech nationality within the next few months and who will therefore have to leave their homes. About 100,000 of them are Government officials, who will certainly have to leave.

Relief and Employment

Thus Prague is faced the coming winter with the prospect of having to find temporary relief and then permanent employment for not less than 750,000 people.

A more pressing problem, however, is what to do with Germans, of whom 15,000 are in camp near Prague, and several thousand more, all Social Democrats, billeted in Government buildings at Brünn. Czechs with comprehensive vigor have turned back many trainloads of Germans trying to leave ceded districts. The turn of events forces them to do nothing likely to annoy Hitler, so they cannot disallow disaffected German elements either to enter or to remain. The Czech Government therefore even feels obliged to expel German refugees who managed to get through troop police cordons.

Respite Asked

On Wednesday, Sir Neil Malcolm, League of Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, who went to Prague with Sir Harry Twyford, Lord Mayor of London, pleaded with Premier Jan Syrovy to grant two months' grace to enable him to try to make some provision for these Germans to emigrate. General Syrovy said he could not even allow them to stay two days, though he was willing to consider individual cases on their merits. A majority of 25,000 consist of trade union leaders and active anti-Henleinites and their families; so it is hoped that General Syrovy will allow them at least a short respite, especially in view of the brutal threat in Herr Henlein's recent radio speech, wherein he said, "We shall imprison them till they turn black."

Meanwhile, efforts to find homes for them elsewhere are not making much progress. Mr. Arthur Greenwood, Deputy Leader of the Labor Party, had a talk yesterday with Mr. Richard Austin Butler, Undersecretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and discussions have been started by Britain with some of the Dominions, but prospects at the moment are not encouraging.

A report to Prague states that the Soviet Government has offered to take some refugees on condition that Britain and France, on whom chief responsibility is held to rest, care for the remainder.

Radio in France Placed Virtually Under Censorship

PARIS, Oct. 14 (AP)—Premier Daladier's Government today established virtual censorship over news broadcasts from 11 of France's largest privately-owned radio stations.

An order published in the Official Journal without explanation brought not only news broadcasts of political affairs but those on economic and financial matters under the Government broadcasting service.

The measure applies to four large Paris stations and seven key regional stations. Radio in France is a combination of private and State ownership, with the Government Communications Ministry operating a network in competition with private stations.

Full Text Required

Under the new setup stations affected are required to submit to the Government daily the "full text" of "anything concerning news broadcasts or presenting a political, economic, or financial character."

The Government at the same time was concerned with three other problems—unrest in Alsace-Lorraine, increasing production in the aviation industry, and an effort to break the building workers' strike in Lyons.

It was announced that Vice Premier Camille Chautemps had decided on "various measures" designed to solve the economic problem of provinces along the German frontier, where increasing Nazi propaganda activity was reported.

The measures, which were not specified, came as the Strasbourg Chamber of Commerce demanded that the Government negotiate commercial treaties with Germany in order to improve the economic condition of the border provinces. The Chamber denied political motives.

Work Week Extended

The work week in industries important to national defense was ordered extended to 45 hours, the 40-hour week having been suspended with consent of the unions.

This move followed violent attacks on the Government from Rightists who said industry had been so crippled that France produced only 17 planes in August while Germany was producing more than 400.

Arrest of the secretary of the Lyons Building Union for inciting strikers to prevent other workers from going to their jobs was condemned by Socialists and Communists, who indicated they might make a political issue of it.

British Rearmament Seeks To Avoid Mistakes of 1914

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Oct. 14—Britain in its rearmament program is moving definitely to profit from the lessons of the World War.

Sir John Simon, most staunch of pacifist Liberals, has been put forward by the Cabinet to disclose the new plans.

His speech at Sheffield last evening in which he drew a distinction between conscription, to which the Government has decided not to resort in time of peace, and some other form of "organization of manpower" in advance—in case of need—is taken to open the door wide to a very strong movement already existing here for some form of national service to meet totalitarian threat that has arisen.

"We must not wait," Sir John said, "for this organization until the crisis recurs. In whatever may be the appropriate form, we must do it now."

Defense Questions

The Government throughout the anxious days of September was bombarded with patriotic letters from all classes asking how they could best help to forward defense. numerous speeches have been made demanding some form of national register to enable manpower to be applied without the waste and disorganization which occurred in 1914. The Federation of British Industries, representing commercial enterprise here generally, has appointed a committee to consult with the Government on defense needs. This is the outcome of the meeting of the Federation's Council, which was called to "consider fully lessons which could be drawn from recent crisis and steps which industry should be called upon to take to assist the Government in meeting without delay their defense requirements."

Mr. Chamberlain returns to London Tuesday, when this question is expected to be further considered. Meanwhile steps are being taken to deal with serious profiteering that has been reported in connection with contracts for materials and especially sandbags used in the recent anti-aircraft defense preparations. There is pressure upon the Government to speed up rearmament preparations, it being felt that the Prime Minister's implied undertaking when he declared, "weakness in armed strength means weakness in diplomacy" has not up to the present been at all completely complied with.

Struggle in Germany

Robert Bernays, Parliamentary Secretary to the Health Ministry, at Sunderland Wednesday referred to this question. He mentioned especially the struggle of ideologies that seems to be going on in Germany between those who look upon the Munich agreement as affording "a chance of appeasement" and those who "regard it as a jumping-off place for fresh demands and new ultimatums." Mr. Bernays added: "Who will gain the day?"

"The answer depends on the extent to which our nation can demonstrate its will and power to develop its own resources and organize an impregnable front against aggression," he said.

It is in that direction that the Simons statement is held to point.

LONDON, Oct. 14 (AP)—The British Government established today a middle-aged Territorial Army Reserve Corps to be made up of light anti-aircraft units to protect "certain vital industrial establishments against attack by low-flying aircraft."

The units will be recruited from the factories concerned, and members will serve only at places where they are employed. The age limits were fixed between 38 and 50, with the explanation this was done with the object of utilizing services of men too old for regular and territorial army units.

Foreign Troops Leaving Spain

CERBERE, France, Oct. 14 (AP)—A trainload of shouting, singing foreign volunteers crossed into France yesterday as the Spanish Government began fulfilling its promise to evacuate all non-Spanish fighters from Spain's civil war.

Americans, Englishmen, Frenchmen, Poles and Czechoslovaks were among the 350 militiamen arriving in this border port on the Mediterranean.

A squad of mobile guards kept them separated from a crowd of French Leftists with whom they exchanged clenched fist salutes.

They were scheduled to be sent early to Paris where they will be split up into groups and started home.

[A dispatch from Burgos, Spain, seat of the Insurgent Regime, said the first contingent of Italians to be withdrawn from the Insurgent side had reached Cadiz.

They are being withdrawn under a decision of Premier Mussolini to recall all Italian Legionnaires with 18 months unbroken service in Spain. It was estimated a total of 12,000 would be affected by Il Duce's order.]

Alsatian Loyalty

PARIS (AP)—Loyalty of Alsace-Lorraine to France was affirmed Oct. 14 in a letter written by Alsatian Deputy Edouard Fuchs to Premier Daladier.

In his letter, M. Fuchs declared his wish to protest against the fact "the French of Alsace are being compared with Sudeten Germans."

A great majority of the 2,000,000 inhabitants of Alsace-Lorraine, which was part of Germany before the World War, speak German.

M. Fuchs declared there was no Nazi propaganda in the area, although Joseph Paul-Boncour, Foreign Minister, told the Chamber of Deputies Foreign Affairs Committee last March 24 that the two provinces were "full of intrigue."

Jews Driven Both Ways

PRAGUE, Oct. 14 (AP)—Hundreds of Jews in Czechoslovakia found themselves without a country last night. They were unable to remain in Bohemia, which told them to return to Sudetenland, now part of Germany; and they found the doors closed to them in those German areas. Many on the border did not know where to turn next.

It appeared, though, that only those who have resisted Konrad Henlein's Sudetens with arms, and who consequently escaped possible execution in Germany, were granted stays here.

Curfew in Bratislava

PRAGUE (AP)—The Government of autonomous Ruthenia reported Oct. 13 that order had been restored in Czechoslovakia's eastern reaches after martial law was declared in three districts and several hundred alleged Hungarian terrorists were arrested.

Reports reached here that Bratislava—City which Hungary demanded—proclaimed a curfew effective at 9:30 p. m.

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Some of AFL Would Grant Limited Concessions to CIO

By Frederick W. Carr
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HOUSTON, Texas, Oct. 14—Problems of labor organization which figure in holding up peace in the labor world are by no means insurmountable and some progress toward their adjustment has been made the past year, declare key men in the American Federation of Labor, which adjourned its annual convention here last night.

Important concessions toward peace would be made by an influential section of the leadership of the AFL, it is evident, upon the arrival of a genuine opportunity for reunion.

This group is willing to give over to the other wing of labor, the Committee for Industrial Organization, the principal mass production industries for which the CIO has been contending since the beginning of strife.

The automobile, steel, and rubber industries would be conceded to the CIO in a give-and-take settlement, according to this element of the AFL. The Federation would abandon its craft union claims, and be content to see these industries organized into industrial unions on the CIO model of all workers in one big union.

Opposition Is Vigorous

Opposition to such a granting of CIO demands is, however, very vigorous among the craft unions which would lose potential members in the mass production industries if yielding their jurisdictional claims.

The Metal Trades Unions and the Building Trades Unions stand as firmly as ever, it is stated, for authority over their own craftsmen.

Apparently, if peace is negotiated directly or by mediation, there will be a contest within the AFL on how far to go in compromise. Some assert that those willing to concede the mass production industries would win, and others think the craft unions would maintain their ground and achieve concession from the CIO.

The latter feel that their case for separate organization of the skilled trades has been shown to the CIO to have merit during the last year. Reports are heard here that within the Automobile Workers' "one big union" some local lodges have been set up for the highly-skilled tool and die makers.

Skilled Seek Protection

The reason cited is that these minor groups of skilled workmen are finding it advisable to organize by themselves within the great mass union made up mostly of the semi-skilled, so as the better to look after their own minority interests.

However that be, the major union position remains that the limited circle of unions of the skilled should retain their men in steel, autos, and rubber; that the mass production workers there have their own union, and that all work together for a federated agreement with the employer through a joint Metal Trades Council.

The unions concerned are the machinists, claiming tool and die makers and maintenance machinists who repair plant equipment; the metal polishers, pattern makers, molders and maintenance men of the building trades, such as bricklayers, carpenters, etc. The total number of these is estimated by one union president as not more than 10 per cent of all employees in auto plants.

An official of the Building Trades Unions declares strenuously these unions will not concede any of their craftsmen to the one big union of the CIO.

Position Is Little Changed

So obviously the technical question of craft versus industrial unionism, embracing a conflict between the skilled and the unskilled workers, still seems much where it was when the split began.

The same controversy probably will extend through many of the 22 national unions formed by the CIO in addition to the original 11 which stepped out of the AFL. Many of the 22 parallel or duplicate the jurisdiction of older federation unions. It is impossible in peace to have two identical but rival unions. Therefore in peacemaking the repetition must be unscrambled.

Yet given a sincere and reasonable desire for harmony on both sides, leaders of the AFL which have been foremost in peace endeavor feel these complexities can be unraveled.

Neither is the new qualification of peace raised by this convention, namely a purge of Communists from a united labor movement, viewed as insoluble. It well might be though, if the 260 CIO union officials charged with Communism by AFL authorities were barred.

Would Bar Communists

But some think that the Federation would be content with elimination of Communist leaders who had previously been expelled from AFL unions. Others insist that AFL conventions be not open to Communists, in line with the constitution of the AFL.

No action is expected from the Executive Council of the Federation on the controversial report of the Resolutions Commitee referred to it by conventoin vote.

This was the report advising organized labor to study more carefully the trends in government toward state control before committing itself to new legislation, so as to determine whether labor should depend more on the Federal Government or on its national unions to provide protection and assistance.

William Green was re-elected President of the AFL for his fifteenth year unanimously and with more than usual enthusiasm. San Francisco was chosen as next year's convention city.

NLRB Is Assailed In Brief by AFL

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14 (AP)—The American Federation of Labor told the Supreme Court Oct. 11 that the National Labor Relations Board "has brazenly and by official act declared itself as a proponent of the CIO."

This statement was made in a brief filed with the tribunal attacking the validity of a Labor Board order directing the Consolidated Edison Company of New York to abrogate a collective bargaining agreement with a Federation affiliate. The Court will hear oral argument of the case late this week.

The order, which was issued upon a complaint by the United Electrical and Radio Workers of America (CIO) directed Consolidated Edison to cease recognition of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers (AFL) and to reinstate six men found to have been dismissed for activity on behalf of the CIO affiliate.

Challenging this action, the brief contended that 30,000 of the 38,000 Consolidated Edison employees belonged to the Federation and that it was entitled to represent the men in collective bargaining.

"Are co-operation between employer and labor to be outlawed and the relationship of enmity to be fostered?" the brief asked. "Such is evidently the board's construction of the purpose of the act."

The brief contended, too, that the Labor Board should not take jurisdiction when the States have Labor Relations Acts.

Retrial Authorized In Dall Libel Suit

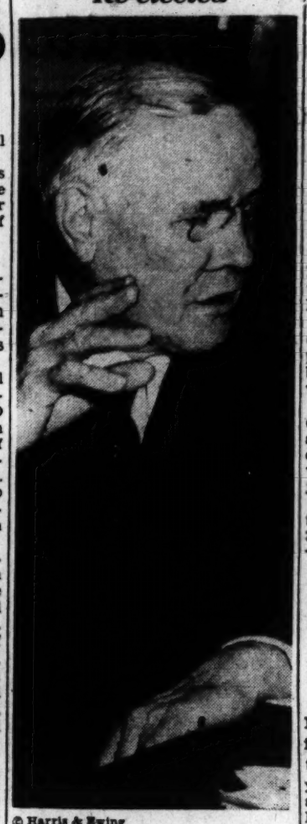
ALBANY, N. Y. (AP)—New York's Court of Appeals has cleared the way for retrial of a libel suit brought by Curtis B. Dall, New York City, former son-in-law of President Roosevelt, against Time Magazine.

The State's highest tribunal denied Oct. 11 the magazine's motion for reargument of the case, in which the Court last July 7 upheld a lower court ruling calling for a new trial to determine the amount of damages to be awarded.

The suit arose from a story in the magazine, comparing American and foreign treatment of news stories.

Although a State Supreme Court jury gave a verdict in favor of the magazine, the Presiding Judge set aside its findings and ordered a retrial. The Appellate Division and the court of appeals upheld his action.

Re-elected



© Harris & Ewing

William Green

For the fourteenth time becomes President of the American Federation of Labor

Hectoring Driver In Safety Drives Declared Overdone

CHICAGO (AP)—Judge John J. Maher of Detroit declared Oct. 13 it was high time to stop what he phrased as an unwarranted hectoring of the automobile driver.

"We have reached the point in our campaign for safe driving," he said in an interview, "where the motorist, if praised a little, will be more co-operative than if he is horsewhipped.

"The motorists are trying to do all right. They are, on the whole, good citizens. Let's try giving them a little credit for a change."

Safety, he asserted, had been too long in the hands of policemen.

"All the traffic cops riding up and down the highways aren't going to solve the problem," he continued. "You cannot enforce safety measures with a bayonet.

"The engineer has to make it less easy for the automobile driver and the pedestrian to get hurt. Education that makes people really safety-conscious must be stressed.

"The public is tired of hearing recitals of accident statistics. It seems to me that the most effective educational weapon against traffic dangers would be to make careless driving unpopular, to show the motorist that recklessness and indifference behind the wheel are unnecessary and stupid and antisocial. That sort of approach would accomplish what no end of preaching against speed and the imposition of severe penalties could bring about."

Serving now in recorders court, Judge Maher was for many years on the traffic bench in Detroit. He was called upon to preside at a meeting of traffic court judges and prosecutors held in connection with the National Safety Council's Silver Jubilee Congress.

Added Thousands Get Jobs By Auto Plant 32-Hour Week

DETROIT, Oct. 14 (AP)—The United Automobile Workers announced last night that it had reached an agreement with the Chrysler Corporation whereby 8,000 additional men would be put to work in the company's plants next week.

At the Plymouth plant here, where the Union's demands for a 32-hour week resulted in a shutdown last Friday, 1,600 men will be called back to work, Herman L. Weckler, Chrysler Vice-President announced.

Company officials would not discuss plans for additional employment in other Chrysler plants, but union officials said the increases would be general.

Plymouth workers last week had demanded that their work week should consist of only 32 hours in order that more unemployed auto workers might be called back on jobs.

Mr. Weckler said "the corporation's right to operate more than 32 hours a week under its contract with the UAW" was not involved.

The Union said "the 32-hour week was not the important issue. What we wanted was to get as many men back to work as possible."

Just as this dispute was settled a strike began in another Chrysler plant. A hundred men walked out of the Metal and Trimming Department at the No. 3 plant across the Detroit River in Windsor, Ont., and an hour later it was closed.

About 250 pickets took up posts outside the plant. Company officials said the men gave no explanation of the walk-out. As each striker left he was told to surrender his badge and his card was removed from the time clock rack, the management said.

At the Motor Products Corporation, where there was a sit-down strike yesterday, employees returned to work while grievances were to be taken up in conferences between the Union and the Company.

Earl Tallman, President of the UAW Local No. 154 here, announced that a strike vote would be taken tonight among employees of the Hudson Motor Car Company. The Union is protesting the dismissal of three union shop stewards who escorted two organizers for the League of American Workers from the plant, Mr. Tallman said. He claimed that the League of American Workers was a company union.

In Flint, negotiators for the Union and representatives of the Buick Division of General Motors Corporation emerged from a four-hour conference on the Union's wages and seniority demands, and Jack Little, President of the Flint local, said the Company's reply to the demands would be submitted to a mass meeting of Buick workers Saturday.

Italy Sets Up An Information Library in N. Y.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14 (AP)—The Italian Ministry of Popular Culture is spending $1,500 monthly, a report to the State Department disclosed yesterday, for the maintenance of an Italian information library in New York.

The report was made in compliance with the new law requiring agents of foreign principals to register at the department. The names of 44 registrants were made public yesterday, bringing the total published to date to 130.

The Italian Ministry opened its library recently, it was reported, to serve students, professors, writers and others whose inquiries at Italian tourist agencies frequently went unanswered because those agencies were not equipped with the proper references and literature. A contract was drawn up July 1 last with Ugo V. d'Annunzio, son of Gabriel d'Annunzio, Italian poet and hero, to establish and equip the library and answer queries.

Relief in China

Another report showed that Carl Byoir and Associates, Inc., of New York entered into another contract whereby they received $30,000 over a ten-month period for service as public relations counsel in a drive to raise funds for civilian relief in China. The firm's contract was with the Transpacific News Service, a Chinese organization.

It was reported also that the Kokusai Bunka Shinkokai (Society for International Culture Relations), of Tokyo, maintains a library and information and data service in New York. The organization described itself as a "non-profit foundation."

The French Government Tourist Agency registered as an agent of the French Government in promoting tourist travel, its expenditures dependent on whatever the Chamber of Deputies appropriated.

Spanish Civil War

Two groups interested in the Spanish civil war registered. One was concerned with relief work of Basque refugees, the other a Puerto Rican branch of the Falangist organization which is supporting General Franco in Spain.

Ivan Pouschine of Long Island, N. Y., registered as the unpaid American representative of the late pretender of the defunct imperial Russian throne, the Grand Duke Cyril.

Oscar Diaz Albertini registered himself as the contact man and observer in Washington for Cuban sugar interests, for which work he reported he received $12,000 annually and travel and living allowances.

Plotters Jailed in Bulgaria

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SOFIA, Oct. 14—Anxiety caused here by events following the recent assassination of the Chief of the Army Staff shows how insecure are autocratic governments that prohibit expression of public opinion. Scores of persons described as "hostile to the present Government" have been shipped to jails in the Provinces, as a part of nation-wide police precautions taken after the discovery of a revolutionary plot. Hundreds of others were arrested and questioned.

Three members of Parliament, who three months ago refused to attend a reception given by King Boris, were in custody.

The present regime has inaugurated many very useful reforms, of which the most important are suppression of Macedonian revolutionaries, establishment of better relations with Yugoslavia, and imposing of order.

To achieve this, it has had abolished most civil liberties and has dealt harshly with almost every political and social movement from communism to fascism. Naturally this aroused much dissatisfaction and provoked revolutionary spirits to undertake subversive acts, many of which were instigated or aided by persons in neighboring states.

Now that Europe is in ferment, many Bulgarians of many political groups are excited; and when Bulgarians are excited, they often use guns to "promote their causes." The Government, however, is complete master of the situation. The Army, which is stronger than for two decades, is fairly united, and King Boris, though not so popular as two years ago, still enjoys much prestige. So Bulgaria will continue its policy of watchful waiting and good relations with all neighbors. Neither Nationalists nor Communists get out of hand, and no Irredentist movement will be tolerated.

War Officials Resign

BUCHAREST, Rumania, Oct. 14 (AP)—Alexander Argesanu, Minister of War, and Gen. M. Glatz, Undersecretary for War, resigned today. The reason was said to be what they called the inadequacy of Rumanian rearmament measures, which the Cabinet Council had criticized frequently.

King Carol was reported to have taken steps to speed up the armament program.

Packing House Workers Vote for CIO Is Certified

CHICAGO, Oct. 14 (AP)—The United Packing House Workers Union, a CIO affiliate, was listed by the National Labor Relations Board today as winner of an election to determine the collective bargaining agent for 7,000 Chicago employees of Armour & Co.

Leonard C. Bajork, regional director of the NLRB, announced that employees had voted 2,840 to 237 for the union in the largest election ever conducted by the Board in the Chicago area.

American Rights In Palestine Area Being Protected

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14 (AP)—The State Department said today the United States would "take all necessary measures for the protection of American rights and interests in Palestine."

A formal statement said this Government would continue to follow closely the situation resulting from proposals to partition the country administered by Britain under a League of Nations mandate.

More than a year ago, the Department noted, the United States asked Britain to submit any new proposals in ample time to permit observations "with a view to the preservation of American rights."

The formal statement of the American official position was made public shortly after a delegation of Jewish leaders had appealed to Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, to intercede with Britain to prevent radical departures from policies of the last 20 years in administering the mandate and establishing in Palestine a national home for the Jewish people.

Charleston, S. C., Harbor Reopens as Strike Ends

CHARLESTON, S. C., Oct. 14 (AP)—An agreement has been signed ending a five-day strike of deepwater longshoremen which had tied up Charleston's foreign commerce for five days. The striking dock workers returned to their jobs under undisclosed terms. Some 700 members of the AF of L Union were involved in the strike.

Wallace Tells 'Belt' Farmers To Fight to Keep '38 Farm Act

SPRINGFIELD, Ill. (AP)—Oct. 14—Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, urged Corn Belt farmers today to fight for the "best farm program agriculture ever had" and cautioned them to beware of substitutes offered with the sole purpose of destroying the present Farm Act.

Mr. Wallace told a meeting of farm leaders and AAA committeemen the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, while not perfect, does represent a complete charter of farm equality and is capable of being improved with experience.

Credits Farm Act

The Secretary credited the Farm Act with preventing a big drop in farm cash income and farm buying power. The drop in income, he said, had been held to about 12 per cent of last year's total and the reduction of buying power to 9 per cent.

"In the face of a business situation in which factory employment and pay rolls have been down over 30 per cent," he said, "to hold farm income so nearly steady is a real achievement."

Mr. Wallace praised farmers who co-operated under AAA saying: "You have done well to make your program play so big a part in ending incipient depression, and in putting the country back on the road to prosperity."

Outstanding among substitutes suggested for the AAA, Mr. Wallace said, is price-fixing. He said the advocates of this substitute urge setting prices at cost of production, or parity, or some higher figure, and assert all the bother about allotments, work sheets, compliance, and payments could be eliminated. He made it clear he was not opposed to price-fixing in itself, but added that any proposal that a fixed price be paid on an unlimited quantity of goods was unsound.

"No business organization anywhere has ever been able to fix a price while exercising no control whatever over production," he declared. "Look out for price-fixing combined with unlimited production unless you want to get hurt."

Warns Against Tariffs

Secretary Wallace warned against raising tariffs to keep out imports. He charged the Smoot-Hawley Tariff Act was a crime against the American farmer, a major factor in the farm depression, and the cause of tariff embargo, and quota retaliations against American farm products which reduced farm export trade in 1932 "to the lowest point in 42 years."

Referring to the 1938 corn crop, Mr. Wallace said that in view of the supply situation that will exist, the loan rate will be "at least 57 cents a bushel." This compares with a loan rate of 50 cents last year, which recently was increased to 57 cents.

He told growers that if they would co-operate in the 1939 acreage allotment program, and if corn yields were no better than average, marketing quotas on corn would not be needed next year.

U. S. Aeronautics Head Gets First Glider Ride

WASHINGTON (AP)—A German glider ace took Edward J. Noble, Director of the Civil Aeronautic Authority, for his first sailplane flight Oct. 13.

With Peter Riedel, air attaché at the German Embassy, at the controls, Mr. Noble made a 2,500-foot ascent from the College Park, Md., airport.

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The fateful day of September 21, 1938 left havoc and darkness behind. But the tireless efforts of 1500 men and women, racing against time, brought back electrical service to the Boston Edison community. To the satisfaction of completing a difficult job is added the pleasure of reading the hundreds of letters written to us by our customers. They speak of the joy of a house rejuvenated by electricity . . . of a contentment born of a return to normal living. For these kind expressions we are grateful.

We take this opportunity to re-dedicate to the 420,000 customers on our system the full resources of our service. Awake to present needs, anticipating the future, our organization is of one mind: to keep the friendly glow forever burning.

BOSTON EDISON COMPANY

Women's Activities
A Wednesday and Friday Page

Self-Help for Club Publicity Committees

Fashions—Food
A Wednesday and Friday Page

A Publicity Chairman Discusses 'I Read It in the Paper'

You Can Never Tell When Your Club May Ask You To Handle Publicity. Here Are First Steps

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

East Grand Rapids, Mich.

Sooner or later, most women who are active in club work are called upon to handle the newspaper publicity for a political club, a P. T. A. unit, a literary group, a Federated club, or any one of the numerous organizations sponsored by women. If you are assuming the responsibility of writing the newspaper publicity for your group's activities this season, this is particularly for you.

First of all, put your mind at ease as to any need of "getting in right" with the editor. He is just as interested in getting good publicity for his paper as you are anxious to get your club notices into the paper. . . . Good publicity carries reader interest and therefore helps a paper's circulation. So the only thing you have to be concerned over is to get out GOOD publicity.

Here's how! First, give thought to the appearance of your material. If you type, then double space. If your material is in longhand, use ink, and don't cramp your words and lines together. Use one side of the paper only. Never send in a carbon copy, but be sure to keep a duplicate for yourself.

Definite Questions

You will want to recognize your write-up as the one you sent in. Therefore get it into form. Your first paragraph must answer definite questions. They are, "Who—What—Where—When—Why." You must plan as to which one of these queries comes first in importance. If the "who" represents a speaker whose name should heighten reader interest, then place his name first. If the "why" seems more important, then place that first. Each bit of publicity carries one point that leads the others in interest; place that first.

Another thing, you will want to get your item into the editor's office in time to make a certain issue. All papers have definite deadlines—hours after which no more material is accepted for that issue. Talk with your editor, and get his deadline for daily and Sunday issues. You will find it wise, too, not to wait until the last minute to get your material in.

Before you send in your first publicity, study write-ups in your local paper. Pick out those that are so well written you will remember them, and then figuratively tear those articles to pieces. Study the first sentence in each, noticing whether the "who, the what, the where, the why, or the when" came first. Why were these articles interesting? Was it because they were smoothly written, not jumpy or stilted? Even the most interesting of material loses reader interest if not well written.

During your club year, events will occur which you feel worthy of two or more write-ups prior to the occasion. In this instance, plan your publicity as you would any campaign. All notices succeeding the initial one should contain new material. This new material may be a list of reservations, decorating details, numbers on a program, or committee members—it all depends on the event.

Careful About Details

The number of reservations papers will take, differs greatly. Get the total from your editor before you do the write-up containing them.

Of course you will be careful about dates. Check thoroughly to be certain you have complete names, places, hours, and initials.

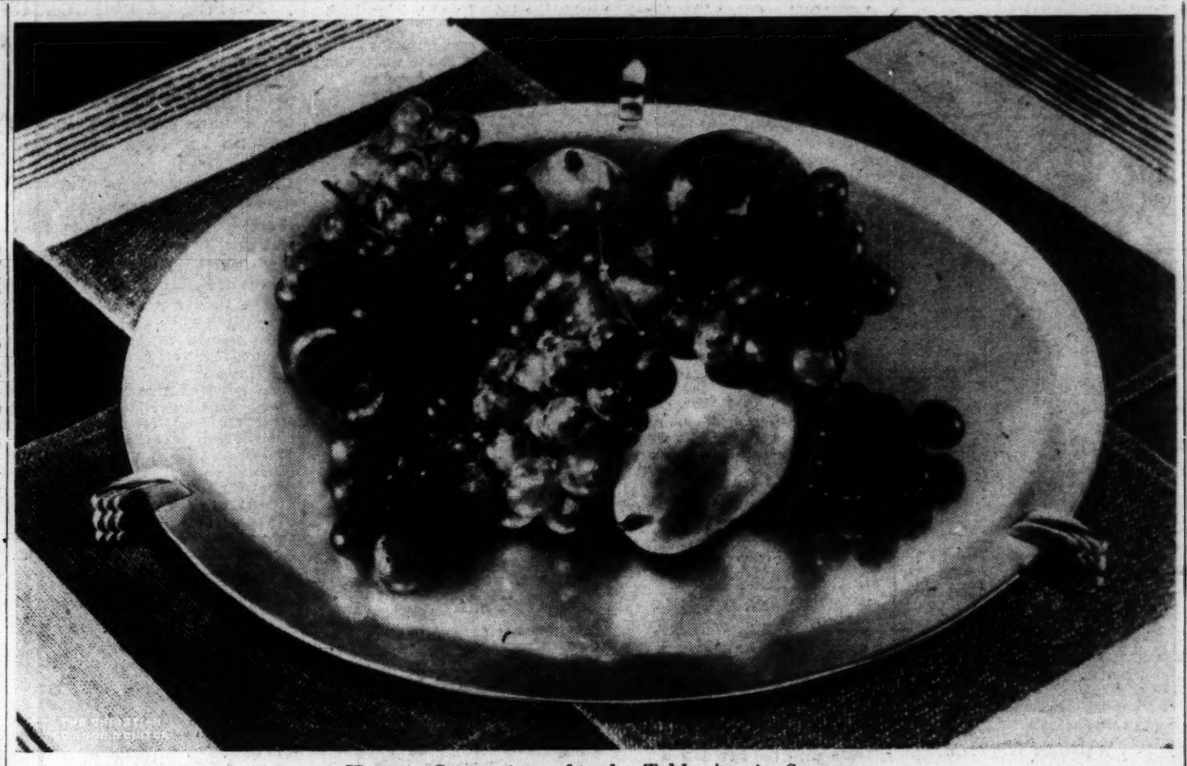
Your editor will be willing to cooperate with you as far as possible. During the course of a year you will find that your paper has certain policies which it adheres to. Your willingness to abide by these will make your relationship with the paper just that much more pleasant. The fact that your material will probably be "cut" may disturb you. But notice what is cut, and you may find that it was not essential. By always comparing the printed copy with your duplicate, you can learn much about your own writing; and if you will let it, this comparison will help you to get out better publicity.

Has Its Benefits

Writing publicity is a chore in itself; in fact, many times you will find it to be just plain work. But like most jobs—it has its benefits. You are going to find your gain a clearer conception of the work your organization is attempting, with a resulting increased enthusiasm for, and interest in, these activities. You will find, too, that publicity writing increases your flow of written words, as well as your vocabulary. The dictionary, which has perhaps been just another idle book to dust, will come into use. You will make new contacts, and hence new friends. You may find a talent of which you weren't aware.

And when the day comes when you have an article appear word for word as you wrote it, you are going to feel an inner exhilaration that you had this opportunity for self-development!

H. M. M.



Harvest Centerpieces for the Table Are in Season

How beautiful are the vegetables and fruits of autumn! Motor along a highroad right now, passing the farm stands that border it, and marvel at the great golden pumpkins, the orange squashes, rich red apples, deep-toned purple grapes. Pears, peaches, red peppers, and all the other fruits and vegetables of autumn are lavish with color. Small wonder that the homemaker heaps lovely clusters of purple grapes with the scarlet and yellow apples and pears upon a chaste Aztec platter of alloy of aluminum, a simple wooden bowl, or the handsome dish that belonged to Grandmother. Many of us are using gourds, too, with their quaint humorous crooknecks and funny mottled coats.

India's Woman Cabinet Minister

Says Women Now May Rise Through Gradual Promotion

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

India's woman Cabinet Minister is taking her vacation in London. Small, dainty, and with that special charm which belongs to the East, Mrs. Vijayalakshmi Pandit talked of her work at home, where she has in her charge both the Ministry of Public Health and the Department of Local Self-Government of the United Provinces.

The work is heavy and, in her own opinion, has done more as a means to an end than as an end in itself, since all work undertaken under the present governmental regime in India appears to many Indians unsatisfactory. For the moment, she says, Congress Ministries are "doing the best they can." Sooner or later they will come to a stop, and a better means of government will be brought in, she believes.

Through Gradual Promotion

Mrs. Pandit is the only woman to hold Cabinet rank in India. In the whole Ministry of the United Provinces there is no woman but herself—not even in the Secretariat. But this, too, she says, will change, since, by agreement arrived at during the Karachi Conference, it was decided that there should, in matters of office, be no such thing as disqualification based upon sex. She explains that the holding of office depends entirely upon gradual and painstaking promotion, and that each woman member of Congress, like each man member, has the opportunity to rise.

The whole affair, Mrs. Pandit says, begins by becoming a primary member of Congress and, in time, being elected to a town or district Committee. From such a Committee, a woman, like a man, may be sent to represent her district at an annual meeting of Congress where, in turn, she may be elected to the All-India Congress Committee from which, again, she may rise to membership in the Congress Executive, which changes its members each year.

Her Own Case

Such promotion operated in Mrs. Pandit's own case. In 1921, when still a young girl, she became interested in the non-co-operation movement—not actively, because at the time her active interests lay rather in the prospect of marriage and the making of a home. Lively interest came later, at the time when India's women were stirred by Mahatma Gandhi's call to support his campaign of resistance to the salt tax. Thousands of women heard that call and, abandoning their ordinary routine, took part in demonstrations and processions and in the picketing of shops.

Mrs. Pandit's father passed on and her mother, who was a thorough believer in the old-fashioned way of doing things, astonished her family by throwing her whole interest into the new movement. With the result that her three children—two daughters and a son—tumbled into the movement, too, attended meetings, raised questions, were sent to prison in turn. Mrs. Pandit herself spent the whole of 1932 in gaol.

During the years since then, she has been actively engaged in Congress work, serving the education committee of her own town for part of the time. When the Government took office in July, 1937, the Premier of the United Provinces invited her to enter his Cabinet.

One of her objects in visiting England at this time is to take stock of the means provided on the preventive side of public health. Returning to India, she has visions of establishing a network of small dispensaries which will meet the needs of remote villages. Already she has founded a training school for nurses and she plans a nursing service which will serve the people in their own homes. Nursery schools, too, are to be set up. India's woman Minister is determined to leave behind her a record of good work and a people the happier for having known her.



Keystone, London

Mrs. Vijayalakshmi Pandit, First Woman to Hold Cabinet Rank in India.

It Deepens Our Family Comradeship

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Adventures in Homemaking

We have an adventure that we look forward to from one year to another—and that is our trip up into the mountains every year to get huckleberries. It takes three days to make the trip; a good part of one day to go, another to come back, and two nights and a day to be spent in high places.

We start out very early on an August morning, having done all our packing the evening before, and having seen to it that Chevvie, our eight-year-old coupe, is in good condition and filled with gas and oil and "rarin' to go." Years mean nothing to her—she still is as light-hearted and skittish as a colt, so Jim, my husband, says. He always talks about the car as though it were a person, and it does seem to respond to his touch.

* * *

At first we ride along through pine-dotted, gently rolling country, on fairly good sand or chatted roads. But as we climb higher and higher into the mountains the roads become winding and steep, and many times a less seasoned passenger would be exclaiming with anxiety. But Jim and I and Chevvie have made the trip so often now that we are not the least afraid. If a road is passable at all, Jim and his car can make it.

I wish I could describe the view we have when we reach our destination. We can look far away over the lower hills and the valleys and see other mountains, blue and purple in the distance. There are great pines and firs and tamaracks on every side, with aspen and wild lilacs and laurel to add lightness and grace. We fairly hold our breath at the beauty of it all, as used to beauty as we are in our Idaho woodlands.

But we cannot linger long to enthuse over the view. We must turn to the main object of our trip, which is gathering huckleberries. Our lunch was eaten at a stop on the road and now we want to use the remaining hours of the day to fill part of our buckets, and to get our camp ready for the night.

* * *

Our Idaho huckleberries grow high on mountains and hilltops. They cluster thickly on shrubs from one to three feet high. The berries are small, a very dark blue or black, and seedy and juicy, with a delightful taste. Our hands are stained purple before we are as much as started on our harvesting. It is not easy work, abundant as the berries are, for we have to stoop over, and the many little branches scratch our hands and arms. It is especially hard for Jim, who is over six feet tall and has to stoop a long way, while my less than five feet make it easier for me. But we keep right at it, for no other fruit has the richness and flavor of the huckleberry.

As the light begins to fade we put aside our buckets and prepare for supper and bed. Soon the odor of frying bacon is mingling with the fragrance of pine needles. And does a hot supper taste good after our long and exciting day!

And our sleep that night! Did you ever sleep on a bed of boughs cut and laid by a practiced hand and covered with blankets, just so? Jim was a Forest Ranger in his younger days and knows exactly how it should be done. If you have never spent the night out under the stars in this way, you have missed one of the real thrills of life.

The calls of the birds awaken us early the next morning, and we have breakfast ready by the time the sun comes up. Then we go at our picking again, filling pail after pail with berries. By noon we have all our containers filled, and our work is over. After a lunch, very much enjoyed, we take the afternoon off for a fishing trip. For this fishing expedition we have to do a lot of walking and scrambling in and out along the sides of the clear, swift-running mountain stream, but we are well repaid by a catch of mountain trout. For supper that night we have fried trout instead of bacon. How good they are with thick slices of crusty homemade bread and butter and with huckleberries for dessert.

We are ready for bed early in the evening, sleeping the sleep of the tired and satisfied. And again we rise early; breakfast is over and we have all our things packed and are ready to start for home by sunrise. The return trip seems much shorter than did the one into the mountains, and Jim says he has to hold back the car, so eager it is to be home. How lovely our place looks when we come in sight of it—our dear little new Dream House come true!

"The folks" come over to have a fish supper with us, and we divide our berries with them. Thirty gallons of berries! It keeps me busy for several days, making jam and canning juice for jelly later on, and drying some of the berries to send to eastern relatives for Christmas presents. For the dried berries are easy to mail, and, soaked in water and cooked slowly, taste almost as good as freshly picked berries. So our huckleberrying trip has given pleasure not only to us for the time being, but to us and others for many times during the year.

M. B.

A Friday Column

Sweet Potato Favorites

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Sweet potatoes lend themselves to varied ways of serving, and are delicious and satisfying for cold weather menus. Here are some of our own and our friends' favorite recipes.

A young friend in high school contributes this method, learned in her "Home Ec" class.

Sweet Potato Balls

Cook in salted water
6 medium-sized sweet potatoes until tender. Peel and mash and season with
2 tablespoons sugar
1 tablespoon butter. Beat well, and form into little balls, with
1 marshmallow in the center of each. Roll in
Crumbs made by crushing corn flakes or other crisp cereal, and brown delicately in hot fat, or bake in hot oven (450° F.).

These truly "melt in your mouth," and are dainty enough to serve as dessert.

Variation of Same

Our own variation of the above recipe is to proceed in the same way to the point of mashing the cooked sweet potatoes. Then add
1 cup brown sugar
2 tablespoons butter
12 or 15 marshmallows in the following manner: Into a buttered baking dish place half of the potatoes; dot with butter, and sprinkle with half the brown sugar, adding a layer of marshmallows. Cover with the remainder of the sweet potatoes, sugar, and butter, and bake 20 minutes in a rather hot oven. Just before ready to serve, place the remaining marshmallows on top and return to the oven to melt and delicately brown.

Glazed Sweet Potatoes

Glazed sweet potatoes are favorites with some of our friends, and one prepares them in this way:

Peel, cut in half, and cook in salted water until tender
4 medium-sized sweet potatoes. Into a skillet or shallow saucepan put
1 heaping tablespoon frying fat (butter is good, but burns more easily)
¼ cup granulated sugar. Stir a little, and add the hot sweet potatoes which have been drained. Cook over a medium fire, turning very often with a knife and fork. The finished product is covered all over with a beautiful light brown glaze.

Delicious Combination

Sweet potatoes, along with apples, combine with smoked ham to make this delicious "Meal in One."

Dredge
1½ pounds sliced smoked ham in
Flour and dip in
Milk, then dredge again and fry golden brown in
2 tablespoons bacon fat. Peel and core
6 medium-sized apples and fill with
Raisins, using ½ cup altogether, and
Sugar, using ½ cup. Peel and cut in half
6 sweet potatoes and cook in salted water for 10 or 12 minutes. Place alternately with the apples around the ham in a deep baking dish. Add
2 cups milk, which has been seasoned with
Dash of salt and
Pepper. Bake an hour in a moderate oven (350° F.), and just before serving top each sweet potato with a
Marshmallow, returning to the oven to puff and brown lightly.

(Mrs.) H. H., Illinois.

Furs for Moderate Temperatures

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Furs make an appeal not only from the point of view of warmth but also of becomingness. Therefore the lighter peltries have their place in our consideration for between-season use and for wear in comparatively mild climates. Among them the following are important: Krimmer, Galyak, Mouton, Rabbit, Kidskin, Burunduki, Marmot, Ocelot, and Pony.

Krimmer is a curly slate-colored lambskin, which, when its curls are thick and even, has an attractive appearance. Galyak is the skin of the new-born lamb, goat, or pony. It is soft and shiny, quite handsome but fragile. Mouton is lambskin processed to look like beaver or nutria. An even pile is desirable. Rabbit is sold under two names, according to how it is sheared and dyed. The low-sheared type, light in tone, goes by the name of lapin, whereas the high-sheared type, usually dyed black, is called coney. Coney is sold also as "seal-dyed rabbit," and "beaver-dyed coney." In all cases a full, thick fur is important, not only in relation to appearance, but even more to serviceability.

Kidskin, although a tender peltrie, can be softly tailored and is therefore offered in attractive garments. However, the best type comes from China, and because few furs are exported from there at the present time, it is doubtful whether it can now be purchased advantageously.

Burunduki is a Russian chipmunk. The pelt sells at a very low price, but has a very short life-expectancy. While it lasts it is an attractive fur, in the copper-brown category, well-marked.

Marmots are small rodents. Their skins are usually worked to resemble mink and may look very silky and attractive, but cannot be depended on for long service. The ocelot is a handsomely spotted animal of the American cat family. Like that of most cats, its peltry is delicate. The pale-colored ones are the most enduring.

Some pony skins resemble caracul, having fine moiré markings. The majority, however, are coarse and wiry, but still attractive for sports wear. Russian and Polish ponies are the usual and the best sources. The writer has achieved four seasons from one of these latter types of pony. This is good service in relation to original cost. Those with the moiré markings are slightly less durable but much handsomer.

Mail this advertisement and $1.50 to
Miss Farmer's School of Cookery
30 Huntington Avenue, Boston Mass.
for our newest book
THE ALICE BRADLEY MENU-COOK-BOOK
With menus, market orders and recipes for every meal for three months. The menus sparkle with variety.

All Outdoors Sings Allegro

For Autumn Is a Time of Glorious Color, Rich Giving

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

When we were grown up enough to be in the third grade, we learned a poem, which we recited in unison. It began,

"The melancholy days are come,
The saddest of the year."

Melancholy, a long word, that, for third graders. It was explained to us . . . it meant "sad and gloomy." Our gaze wandered out through the many-paned window to a nearby hill which flaunted rich trappings of red-gold against a blue sky. Why do they call these lovely days melancholy, we wondered. And we are still wondering.

For autumn is the time of year when all outdoors sings allegro, . . . there is glorious color all about us. In the garden, we gather with a lavish hand, having in mind some gorgeous massed color effects for indoors. Where we have been trying to make the garden "last," we now pick unrestrainedly, knowing we are stealing a march on Jack Frost. We fill the house, and the arms of garden visitors with gay blooms, enjoying ourselves in unhesitant giving. For the rest time of garden is coming.

Full Measure of Beauty

But the months that follow are not without their measure of beauty. We shall have the gourds we've raised, there will be bittersweet, a few graceful sprays, gathered where we have always found it, on a hill from which we glimpse the sea on one side, and equally blue, though more distant, mountains on the other.

We shall find milkweed pods growing in a warm sandy hollow. Some we shall color with dashes of gold and blue for a pine room, others will be given touches of rose on their linings, to lend a bid of warmth to a gray-ivory interior.

There will be garnet berried sumac awaiting us, ready for the mantel shelf under great-grandmother's portrait. It will pick up the color of the dark red damask which shows in her chair back. Her eyes twinkle back when it's placed there as though she knows it's becoming to her dark beauty. Here it will stay until spring, then out it will go on the feeding tray to make a repast for the first robins and bluebirds.

From an Upland Pasture

The rainy days in late fall will have their gifts to offer, too. This is the time we call on the Moss family. They live in an enchanted place, an upland pasture. And such a well-dressed family they are, with their velvety greens of varying shades! With them we may find a jeweled length of partridge vine, a mantle of polypody fern, drifts of warm toned pine needles, newly fallen. And coming up from a spot where the pasture dips to a moist lowland, the ever so sweet odor of sere meadow grass.

Perhaps we shall hear the staccato chip-chip of a late migrating robin. The sound will come from a group of maples, bare, except for a few bright leaves. But their twigs, even at this time of year, we shall find full of the promise of spring, tight budded, to be sure, but wine red.

And after that? Why, pussy willows, of course. We often find them out before Christmas. But pick them? Never! They belong to that in-between time, just before the first bluebird arrives.

Melancholy days? Not if we keep our eyes open. For the changing seasons are like the treading of a measure in an old-time dance, . . . hands touch, . . . are dropped in retreat, but clasped again in new meetings.

F. G. P.

In season!
Ready-to-serve
Ocean Spray
Cranberry
Sauce
Serve it tonite!

Courtesy of Modern Science Institute

When Johnny and Jane Come In From School

Some mothers always plan to have a light repast ready for their youngsters when they come in hungry from school. The prospect of such a treat, they find, serves, too, as an incentive to avoid loitering along the homeward way. A cracker or piece of bread spread with peanut butter, cottage cheese, or jam, and a glass of milk will serve nicely for this midafternoon snack. With school days here again, the mother-housewife will do well to see that her pantry shelves are well enough stocked to satisfy the hungry wolves at the door.

GARDENING

Time to Change Soils

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The fundamental problem of all gardening, and of all agriculture, really, is the matter of soil. The composition and characteristics of the earth in which we plant our flower seeds determines the growth and blossoms. If the soil is in good "tilth," full of humus and contains enough nitrogen, phosphorus and potash, plus all the chemicals which exist in minute quantities, we have good results from our labors. If the soil is "poor" we do not achieve results which have any connection with the pictures in the seed catalogues!

In this primer lesson, we will concern ourselves with four main types of soil,—the most common over a wide area. These are: sandy, clayey, heavy loam, and light loam. Now is a good time to consider soils, for as fast as a section of the garden is cleared up, one can begin to work. At little expense and effort, one can change the soil to a surprising degree.

* * *

If the soil is either sandy or clayey, the first thing to do is to work into it a generous amount of peat moss. As gardeners, we are only beginning to realize the value of this material. It is not expensive, as many people think. A bale goes a long way. It should be pulverized by working it across a wire screen. As this decays, it makes humus, the "backbone" of the soil. The humus keeps the earth pliable and loose, holds moisture, and makes it easy to cultivate. Unless there is this "moisture holding" element of humus, the fertilizers we apply do not reach the plants, for all food has to be in soluble form. Leaves and lawn clippings also can be worked into the soil.

If a section of the garden is clear, cultivate it and sow winter rye. This can be bought at any garden supply store. Sow it thickly. It makes a growth of a few inches this fall; starts quickly in the spring; and can be plowed or spaded under in early May. This green crop adds humus.

* * *

On sandy and light loam areas, a good dressing of bone meal in the fall means that food will be available early next summer and through the growing season. Since this is organic material, it also adds humus.

Good, dark-colored, heavy loam is probably the finest type of soil for all around purposes. This feels crunchy and full of humus when one takes a handful and presses it. A smaller amount of peat moss and a moderate amount of bone meal will maintain it.

* * *

The sandy soil also needs animal manures. If you can secure well-rotted barnyard manure, that is the finest of humus supplying material. But the dried manures, cow, sheep, or poultry, are excellent also. If the soil is very light, a layer of heavy soil can be spread over it with benefit.

A heavy clay soil, the type that is inclined to pack down, or form in lumps when cultivated, needs coarse material added. A load of coarse gravel will help a great deal. If this is added gradually, it works in with the heavier soil, and in a year or two, the earth will be much more firable.

Experience seems to show, that with the exception of the light, sandy soils, it is beneficial to have the ground plowed or spaded in the fall. The action of freezing and thawing during the winter improves the soil. The writer believes that the greatest problem connected with successful gardening is to maintain and increase the supply of humus in the soil. If the humus content is kept at a high level, then moisture is retained in the soil, and the food we supply is readily available to grow beautiful flowers on healthy, vigorous plants.

H. S. P.

A Friday Column

Solved!

New hats are brief, and won't stay on. New coiffures are high, and won't stay up. Joan Fontaine, RKO radio star, solves the double problem with a single hatband—one wide enough to anchor both hat and hair.

* * *

While on the subject of control for these troublesome new hair styles: Ginger Rogers uses a pair of tortoise-shell combs.

BURNETT'S pure VANILLA
THE FAVORITE DESSERT FLAVOR OF AMERICA
Since 1847

The Recipes
on this page
have been approved for
The Christian Science Monitor
by Miss Farmer's
School of Cookery, Inc.
Boston, Mass.

CONTINUED RISE from RAGS to RITZ'S HOUSE CLOTHS
It's increasing . . . even after 47 years of increases! Join procession to your Monitor store . . . the good housewares and department stores see labor-saving RITZ House Clothes, approved by Good Housekeeping. In extensive display! Choose a set . . . Floor, Dust, Polish, Dish, Paint, Silver, Window, etc. Matched color Ensembles of Dish Cloths, Pot Holders, Towels—the latest in gifts! Illustrated booklet sent on request.
John Ritzenthaler, 72 Franklin Street, New York

Colorado Finishes Engineering Unit Costing $250,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOULDER, Colo.—The eleventh important stone building in the famous "University of Colorado" style of architecture, evolved for this campus at the close of the World War by Charles Z. Klauder of Philadelphia, is completed. It relieves a crowded condition in the College of Engineering, which, from a solitary graduate in 1897, has grown in 40 years to the present enrollment of nearly 800 students.

Built with the help of a 45 per cent PWA grant, the $250,000 building is one of the projects in a 10-year construction program authorized at the last session of the State Legislature.

No longer will the "engineers" attend classes in various places about the campus, nor recite on mezzanine floors above noisy machinery. Relieving the engineering congestion will enable the other colleges and schools to use their own facilities to better advantage.

The new building is I-shaped, 243 feet long, 95 feet wide at its east and west tower ends, and 51 feet wide through its main central part. Its four stories contain 38,500 square feet of usable floor space—over seven-eighths of an acre. An extensive engineering library occupies the east half of the ground floor. The office of the Dean, Herbert S. Evans, is on the west end of the second floor. A blueprint room and a photography darkroom are on the fourth floor in one tower. The rest of the building is divided into some 22 offices, 34 class, several storage, and five drafting rooms.

Two newly-completed $217,500 wing additions to the Liberal Arts Building—the first structure erected in the new style—also help the University to catch up with its student body, now topping 4,000. Other buildings under way on the campus are: a $500,000 library, a $30,000 engineering shops addition, and a $140,000 faculty club building. The last named will be self-liquidating through rentals from apartments and rooms, its initial cost being met by a PWA grant and a bond issue.

U. S. Unprepared For War Defense, Baruch Declares

WASHINGTON (AP)—Bernard M. Baruch, who mobilized American industries in the World War, asserted Oct. 13 the United States was "unprepared" even for a defensive war.

He was an overnight guest at the White House. Upon leaving he told reporters:

"We have a good Navy as a first line of defense, but while we have an Army of 400,000 regulars and National Guard we lack sufficient arms and resources to put these men in the field in a first class way."

Mr. Baruch, who recently returned from abroad, said the "so-called Munich peace was due to one thing and one thing only, and that was the tragic unpreparedness of England and France, not only in the matter of planes, but many other things."

"Germany," he added, "was able to detach Poland from the Allies and the Allies were not in a position to stop Germany from moving. Where Russia was I don't know."

Mr. Baruch said, "We ought to be ready to defend our homes and not find ourselves in the position of England at Munich. If England had been ready there would have been a different story at Munich."

The New York financier recommended:

1. Sufficient expenditures to "put the Navy in a first class position, both as to ships and airplanes, with proper bases to work in conjunction with the Army."
2. Development of sufficient equipment to place an Army of 400,000 regulars and National Guards in the field in top condition, a force that would be a minimum to be added to as needed.
3. Gearing of industries to quantity production of planes, big and small guns, powder, and the like.

Mr. Baruch said his presence at the White House the night President Roosevelt sent his second message to Chancellor Hitler was a "coincidence" and that he had nothing to do with its preparation.

Nation Should Set Example to World, Barnard Dean Says

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The United States is partially responsible for the "dark outlook" in world conditions today, in the opinion of Miss Virginia C. Gildersleeve, Dean of Barnard College.

Dean Gildersleeve, in her address to the undergraduates at the opening of Barnard's fiftieth academic year, declared this country had refused to take any part in making this a more orderly, law-abiding and just world and that, therefore, Americans have no right to blame other nations for letting present-day conditions develop.

She was not recommending that the United States follow any specific foreign policy, she said, but declared this country could become an object lesson by allowing justice and order to prevail and by demonstrating that difficulties could be settled through law rather than through violence. She held this could be accomplished through greater education for both men and women.

"Let us see what we can do to keep the light of tolerance, justice, and free pursuit of learning burning through this year," she urged.

Miss Gildersleeve declared women must be prepared to take their part in the world outside the home, as well as in that within, and that women were necessary in industry and business.

John Strachey's Cousin To Defend Chamberlain

NEW YORK (AP)—Maj. James Strachey Barnes, cousin of John Strachey, English author, detained at Ellis Island for probable deportation as an alien Communist, arrived Oct. 13, in the Vulcania to lecture in behalf of Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain and the Conservative cause.

"I am a rightist, a Tory, and a supporter of Chamberlain," said Major Barnes. "I have come here to try to make Americans understand his point of view."

He said that "although our opinions are at opposite poles, I am very fond of my cousin and nothing would give me greater pleasure than to have him get free and debate with him."

Hotels, Resorts and Travel

Greater Boston

Three Blocks from The Mother Church

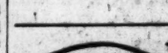
You will always find a warm welcome, a quiet, refined home while in Boston, where old-time courtesy and charm go hand in hand with modern luxury and comfort. Readers of The Christian Science Monitor, your friends and ours, make the Puritan their headquarters while in Boston.



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RATES: $3 up SINGLE, $4 up DOUBLE. Housekeeping Suites from $5.50
Nordblom Managed
THE MYLES STANDISH
BEACON ST. at KENMORE SQ., BOSTON



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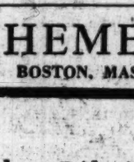
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Adjacent to everything of interest . . . comfortable, refined atmosphere . . . 10 minutes walk to The Mother Church
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See Also....
Tuesday's Hotel, Resort and Travel Pages.

New York City

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One Block from Central Park
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Convenient—Economical Location
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ROOM and BATH from $2.50
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CLOSE TO SECOND CHURCH

Monitor Readers
We have a special rate for you at
HOTEL IROQUOIS
NEW YORK CITY
49 W. Forty-fourth St., Near Fifth Ave.
Single room with bath, $2.00 up
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M. E. Fritz, Pres.-Treas. C. C. Soest, Mgr.
BOSTON, Hotel Fritz-Carlton
5 minutes' walk to The Mother Church

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147 W. 43 ST. ● at Times Square
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Homelike. Theater and shopping center. Room with bath: Single $3.00—Double $4.50. 10% discount to Monitor readers. Special weekly or monthly rates. Restaurant, reasonable prices. Air conditioned.

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230 Central Park West, N. Y. City
Overlooking beautiful Central Park. Opp. to three rooms and pantry apartments, exquisitely furnished. Residential or Transient
One minute's walk to the Hayden Planetarium and the Akeley Exhibit in the New Roosevelt Memorial Museum.
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IN NEW YORK
Enjoy the distinction of a smart Park Avenue address at the internationally famous Vanderbilt Hotel where luxurious accommodations, fine food and superb service are traditional.
SINGLE from $4, DOUBLE from $6, SUITES from $10
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SINGLE ROOMS from $2.50 DAILY
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WEEKLY FROM $12 SINGLE • $20 DOUBLE
Write for Booklet C.S. and Supervue map of New York

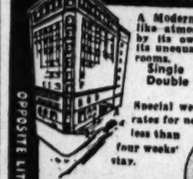
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● for its ideal location overlooking Central Park.
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● for the Continental breakfast that is served in guests' rooms, the nightly concerts and refreshments.
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● Living in town? Then you'll appreciate the manifold "solid comforts" assured by this modern 400-room hotel . . . the excellent food served in our restaurant . . . and, above all, the hospitality that distinguishes our complete hotel service. Social activities.
Single, with shower, from $10.00 weekly. Double, private shower, from $16 weekly. Transient Rates.
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A Modern Hotel — homelike atmosphere, operated by its owners—Noted for its unequaled location and rooms.
Single from $2.50
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Special weekly rates for not less than four weeks' stay.
OPPOSITE LITTLE CHURCH AROUND THE CORNER

HOTEL MarthaWashington
World Famous Women's Hotel
Where a friendly welcome awaits the woman traveler
Convenient to shops, theatres and points of interest.
DAILY RATES:
ROOM, running water: $1.50
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—Attractive Weekly Rates—
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Genuine, interested service from everyone with whom you come in contact. Bright, cheery rooms, every one with bath and servidor. Five colorful restaurants . . music for dancing in the gay Little Cafe . . . air conditioned Coffee Shop and Men's Cafe.
Let Cleveland's friendly and most convenient hotel welcome you on your next trip to our city.



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Overlooking Ocean at Illinois Ave.
NEW—FIREPROOF
WEEKLY FOR TWO $65 ROOM, BATH AND MEALS
Open and Enclosed Sun Decks
SPECIAL DAILY AND WEEK-END RATES

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ATLANTIC CITY
A magnificent hotel at the very edge of the sea. Gracious, restful atmosphere. Palatial outside rooms. Near Christian Science church. Choicest of French and American Foods. Rates invitingly reasonable—from $5 European, with meals $8. *Bennett E. Tousley, General Mgr.*

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Single ..... $1.50 up
With bath 2.50 up
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With bath 3.50 up
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Single ..... $2.00 up
Double ..... 3.00 up
All Rooms Have Bath
George C. Clarke, Owner and Gen. Manager
Washington, D. C.

HOTEL 2400
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A Gracious Welcom Awaits Monitor Readers
Location at the "Top of Town" Overlooking Meridian Park
Excellent Food
Three Blocks from First Church of Christ, Scientist
Rates from $3 Single, $5 Double
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Burlington Hotel
380 Rooms & Bath, all outside.
Coffee Shop and main dining Room, 4 Squares from White House and Business Section. Vermont Av. at Thomas Cir.
$2.50 up
Washington, D.C.

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Hotels advertising in The Christian Science Monitor are of many kinds. Some offer de luxe service and meet the requirements of those who desire luxurious surroundings.
Other hotels, equally reliable, provide more modest facilities and service, and their rates are in line with what they have to offer.

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"Where a Friendly Welcome Awaits You"
The Hamilton Hotel
100 Rooms
Coffee Shop and Dining Room
Owned and Operated by
O. C. HAMILTON
310 E. Front St., Bloomington, Illinois

Chicago
First Choice
—of people who desire perfection in accommodations and service combined with central location and moderate rates. Single room with bath, $2.50 up; double room, $4.00 up; with twin beds, $5.00 up.
LEONARD HICKS, Managing Director
from $2.50 PER DAY
Rooms with Bath
Wire reservations at our expense
Free auto busses meet all trains
MORRISON HOTEL Chicago

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Detroit's Finest Residential and Transient Hotel
The WHITTIER
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DETROIT, MICH.

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The AIR CONDITIONED
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Also the
PLAZA HOTEL, Corpus Christi, Texas

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The LOUISVILLE'S Largest and Finest
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Truly one of America's *great* hotels. Four restaurants that are famous all over the South. Seven hundred rooms. Spotless cleanliness—real Southern courtesy. "Just ask your Louisville friends." Single rooms from $3—double rooms from $5.
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Arizona
TUCSON
"The Sunshine City"
Pioneer Hotel
FIREPROOF
Steam Heated. Air Cooled. 250 rooms of solid comfort. Rates from $4.00 per day single and $6.00 double. Roof Garden. Sun Deck.

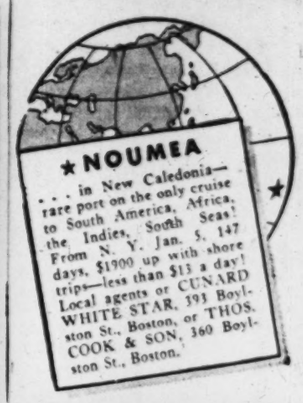
Oregon
Heathman Hotels
Beautiful Dining Room and Coffee Shops
Four short blocks to new Christian Science church
PORTLAND, OREGON



Hotel Benson
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Catering to the exacting requirements of the discriminating.

HOTEL ARTHUR
Quiet, homelike, modern. Within two blocks of shopping district.
$1.00 to $1.50 single.
Special weekly and monthly rates
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PORTLAND, OREGON

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. . . in New Caledonia—rare port on the only cruise to South America, Africa, the Indies, South Seas! From N. Y. Jan. 5, 147 days, $1900 up with shore trips—less than $13 a day! Local agents or CUNARD WHITE STAR, 393 Boylston St., Boston, or THOS. COOK & SON, 360 Boylston St., Boston.

FRANCONIA
THE ONLY CRUISE TO GO COMPLETELY ROUND THE WORLD

Plan Now for Your
WINTER VACATION
Be it a
CRUISE
RESORT - HOTEL
DUDE RANCH
Please consult our Experts.
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Frederick W. Armstrong
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Los Angeles
IN LOS ANGELES



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Largest Popular-Priced Hotels on the Coast. Known all over the world for their luxurious accommodations and excellent meals. . . .
Centrally located . . . Convenient to theatres, shopping and financial districts. One block from Pacific Electric Station. *Our annex especially caters to women travelling alone*
Rooms with Bath from $2.50 PER DAY
Wire reservations at our expense
Free auto busses meet all trains

Beverly Hills HOTEL and BUNGALOWS
European or American Plan.
● Sensible Rates. ● Acres of Gardens ● Swimming, Tennis, Badminton Without Extra Charge.
BEVERLY HILLS-CALIFORNIA

GATES HOTEL
(Fireproof)
Sixth, Figueroa and Wilshire
LOS ANGELES
RATES: $1.50 to $3 per day
Special Rates for Longer Periods
Free Yellow Taxi from all R. R. Stations
COFFEE SHOP AND LUNCH ROOM

For your next visit consider this distinguished apartment hotel opposite Ambassador Gardens.



The GAYLORD
Wilshire Bd at Kenmore
Rates begin at $4 daily. Inquiries invited. Room service. Five minutes to Christian Science church.
LOS ANGELES



The Arcady
Modern apartments decorated in pleasing combinations of bright chintzes and silks. Single rooms from $2.50 daily. Apartments from $6 daily. Apartments from $100 monthly.
ON SMART WILSHIRE BLVD.
LOS ANGELES



New HOTEL LANKERSHIM
SEVENTH AND BROADWAY
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA
TARIFF FROM $2.00
GARAGE ADJOINING
FRANK R. WISHON - OPERATOR

California
SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA
HOTEL CHURCHILL
No Liquor Sold
A FIREPROOF HOTEL CLASS A
Catering to . . . refined clientele. Centrally located, but quiet surroundings insuring sleep
ROOMS WITH BATH FROM $2.50
WITHOUT BATH, FROM $1.50
Special attention to women traveling alone
Splendid Food in Our Coffee Shop
Edward O. Teague, Lessee
Formerly of New England
"No Tips"

HOTEL LAGUNA
At Picturesque Laguna Beach
Far-famed Artists Colony . . . half-way between Los Angeles and San Diego. Ideal climate the year round. Hotel Laguna, right on the Ocean Front . . . Private Beach . . . Ocean Terraces . . . Colorful Patios . . . Picture Gallery . . . Cosy rooms with marine and mountain views, each with bath. Winter rates from $2.00 single, $3.00 double. Beautiful dining room and Coffee Shop, excellent cuisine, good service, reasonable prices. Write for folder.

You will find the hotel, resort and travel advertisements which appear in the Monitor an excellent help in planning your vacation this fall.

The Home Forum

Ab-solutely Free!

THERE was a certain block, opposite the courthouse, which had a peculiar attraction for the street fakirs who wandered every summer into Walnut Grove. It has always been a mystery to me why they favored this little stretch of pavement. The Corn Growers' Bank was at one end of the block, the village grocery at the other. The courthouse, with the town pump out in front, filled one side. There were usually idlers about the steps and the lawn, and it may have been their presence that lured the Rocking Chair Man and his brethren into this one block. Whatever the explanation may have been, this much was sure: whenever one of these travelers was in town, it was in that block, come sundown, that we would see the wavering light of his gasoline flares and hear the twang of his guitar.

The Rocking Chair Man was typical. A big, black-haired man, a composite of Trampas, the Gentle Grafter, and Antonio, King of the Story Tellers. The sides of his wagon opened down into counters, on which he piled enough merchandise to fill two wagons. When the evening was ripe he took up his guitar, strummed a handful of chords, and sang.

The populace came running and gathered around his wagon. "Well, folks," he would say as he laid the guitar aside, "here I am, back home in Walnut Grove. I travel a lot and have seen a lot of towns, but there's no fairer spot than this. I have been thinking all day how I was going to start off tonight's performance, and I've decided to offer my old [illegible] something very special. Come up close, neighbors, so all may see."

THE SPIEL is now familiar and threadbare, but then it was thrilling and new—the Wonder Sharpening Stone, the Twentieth Century marvel, that put an edge on everything from a straight razor to a hedge knife. "And the price? Not fifty cents. Not thirty-five. Not even a quarter. Think of it, good people! For the ridiculous sum of ten cents!"

A fraction of a second he hesitated—a pause so tiny it slipped by unnoticed.

"But that's not all! With it I give, absolutely free, this handsome pair of sleeve holders. And moreover, to the first five to buy, I'll give as a special inducement one of these solid gold-finish tie clasps. Who'll be the first? Remember—all this for ten cents, one dime, the tenth part of a dollar. Thank you, sir. And thank you, good friend. And to you, my thanks—"

Suspenders. Mouth organs. Bracelets, combs, watch fobs. Rubber bands, carving sets, combination tools—bewildering variety and astonishing prices. The gasoline flame hissed its wavering cadence while the dimes and the quarters rattled across his counters.

Eight o'clock, nine o'clock, and his bag of tricks was still unplumbed. Did the crowd grow restless? There was a remedy—his guitar, and a couple of songs. Or a bit of magic, with colored handkerchiefs and cotton-batting rabbits. Then there was laughter, and an easing of cramped muscles, and the crowd once more was his.

"Every house needs lead pencils. Look at these—notice the points. Throw them on the floor—you can't break them." He jabbed one through cardboard to show its strength. "And how many will I sell for a nickel? Not a dozen. Not two dozen. But-a-whole-handful!"

Ten o'clock. I fancy the Rocking Chair Man wished the town clock, in the courthouse behind him, were not such a faithful reminder. The crowd began to disperse; once more he picked up the guitar. The song was about a turtle and a deer; as we walked away we could hear the words clear and strong. The turtle won the race because the deer's horns got caught between the trees. And when the deer complained, the turtle said—

"If you'd take that rocking chair off your head,
You could run a whole lot faster."

That is why we remembered him as the Rocking Chair Man.

MIDWAY IN THE annual procession came the little Jackknife Man. He had none of the guile, none of the blandishments of the Rocking Chair Man, but made his way and collected his friends by the skill of his fingers and the industry of his good right arm.

He always chose a spot beside the Corn Growers' Bank, thus associating himself with the solid element of the town's economic structure. He had a complete portable shop by the time he got squared around for business—a forge the size of a derby hat, a little anvil, blacksmith's tools, and a foot-driven grinding wheel.

There was no ballyhoo. He merely got ready, and started hammering. That was enough—there were spectators four deep around him by the time he had forged his first blade. It was a neat thing to watch—he would take someone's broken knife, examine it critically and shake his head, as though the job were one requiring his best efforts. The owner was lucky, we understood, that he had not come even one day later. With a couple of blows he unpinned the broken blade. Swiftly and carefully he forged a new one, his little fire burning white as he turned the blower. He handled his pliers like fingers. The hammer tapped and the blade grew from a rough likeness to one exact in size and detail, even to the little groove for the thumbnail. Then, while our heads bent above him, he inserted the new blade into the old handle, pinned it in place, snapped it shut and open again. It worked.

He always looked around with a big smile at that point, and this was his only bit of showmanship. Of course, he had known it would fit; but he preferred to let us see him as a little uncertain, trying his best to please, and delighted when everything turned out all right. We responded with a surge of satisfaction over his exceeding good fortune. It made him one of us.

Swiftly then he ground the blade, tested the edge, handed the knife to its owner and collected his fee.

The quality of work and steel must have been good. He came back year after year, stayed three days, and was busy the whole time. Probably he worked harder to make fifty cents than the Rocking Chair Man did, but he may have slept better at night. Whatever the economic caliber of his visit, he did give us a good show, ab-solutely free.

OH, HOW WE yelled when we saw the Bicycle Man coming! On a trick bicycle he rode into town, wearing a flowing tail coat and a red silk hat. The fiber suitcase he carried had painted on the side—"Show Tonight. Free! Free!!"

No need to ask where. At seven o'clock we went to the block in front of the courthouse. A dense ring of people stood in the street, and within the area the Bicycle Man, still in tail coat and topper, rode, forward, backward, and stood still without falling. He rode lying down, pedaling with his hands. He sat on the handlebars and rode backwards; he stood up on the saddle and sailed around with his arms folded. Whatever he did was funny. And so easy!

Then trouble developed. His bike refused to go. Still without touching his feet to the ground he balanced astride it, tapping this and tightening that. No use; something was inoperative.

Whistling "Get Out and Get Under," he slid off the saddle, doubled himself up and crawled within the cramped outline of the frame. His hands were on the pedals and his feet were goodness knows where. In that unbelievable position he pantomimed a careful inspection. Ah! The trouble was discovered. With an invisible wrench he made repairs, pushed himself on through the frame and regained the saddle from the other side. At once the bicycle began to go; he waved and bowed, while we cheered and clapped our hands. It seemed then, and it still seems, a remarkable demonstration of balance.

Then the bicycle became a bronco, and bucked. The rider whooped and yelled and fanned it with his hat, while the steed raced and curvetted and missed people's toes by an inch. It bucked once too often—the front wheel came off, rolled away and lay down. The rider, undisturbed, altered his balance, yanked the remainder of his machine upright and continued his ride on the rear wheel only. "We have to expect such things," he announced, philosophically.

The handle bars came off next. Then the frame. At last he rode the rear wheel only, as he circled the crowd and held out his red silk topper for nickels and dimes and quarters. Our fathers cheerfully pitched him their coins, for it had been a good show. To us children it was a good show, too, and absolutely free. It said so on his suitcase.

JOHN F. HAYES



By Courtesy of the Cleveland (Ohio) Museum of Art, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE TURKEY GIRL: *A Water Color by Horatio Walker.*

MANY an American has been influenced by that sympathetic portrayer of peasants, the Frenchman, J. F. Millet. Because Millet preferred simplicity to affectation, rustic life to the urbane, he promoted a radical departure in French art from conventional subjects. He sought beauty amidst people who were busy tending flocks, sowing seed, accomplishing daily tasks. Horatio Walker, the American artist, has carried on with feeling the tradition of Millet, as we note in this water color depicting "The Turkey Girl."

Economic Stability

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A PRIMARY concern of the world today is economic stability, and much energy, international as well as national, is being turned in this direction. But the results are slow and more or less unsatisfactory because humanity is looking to the so-called human mind to correct its own misconceptions. Christ Jesus, mighty in meekness and meek in mightiness, never failing in a single pursuit, said (John 5:30), "I can of mine own self do nothing."

So when we begin to look to immortal Mind, God, as the sole source of all that is intelligent and potent, we shall find the means by which enduring harmony and prosperity may be attained and maintained. Pride, fear, rivalry, enmity, and strife tend to engender economic instability. Humility, courage, kindness, love, and amity promote success and prosperity in every honest line of endeavor.

The story of Joseph is a familiar one, and its lesson is particularly adaptable to business and economic problems. We read that Joseph prospered in everything because "the Lord was with him, and that the Lord made all that he did to prosper in his hand." Now omnipresent Love was not with Joseph any more than it is with us; but the fact that Joseph was mentally at one with the Mind of Christ brought about the operation of God's law of good in his human affairs. He eschewed the evil material suggestions of mortal mind, because he recognized, in great degree, the power and wisdom of God. Consequently, Joseph refused to serve mortal mind, which is but an illusion that intelligence and life are in matter. This enabled him to exercise such qualities as sagacity, vision, patience, goodness, kindness, and confidence.

Despite the many adversities which befell Joseph, he prospered. He prospered at home; he was his father's favorite son. He prospered in alien territory, and even in jail. There was nothing that could subdue the expression of divine intelligence and invincible power which filled Joseph's consciousness.

On page 327 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mary Baker Eddy has written, "To the physical senses, the strict demands of Christian Science seem peremptory; but mortals are hastening to learn that Life is God, good, and that evil has in reality neither place nor power in the human or the divine economy." This fundamental lesson was basic with Joseph, for to him God's goodness was a potent actuality, motivating his good deeds. Obedience to the divine Principle of being produces harmony and true success, just as surely as adherence to mathematical rules produces the correct solution of a problem. Christian Science shows that evil is a mistaken concept, resulting from ignorance, and not an entity or reality. All that is real is included in God and His creation, and is spiritual, indestructible, and perfect. The material universe and all that seems to be therein, Christian Science reveals to be mental delusion, a product of the mortal or carnal mind, which Paul said (Romans 8:7) "is enmity against God." The objects which make up this so-called material universe are exchanged in divine Science for the ideas of Mind, which constitute real substance and completeness. These ideas have a practical value in present experience, for they are the essence and impulse of true stability, harmony, and success.

Mrs. Eddy states (Science and Health, p. 259), "Immortal ideas, pure, perfect, and enduring, are transmitted by the divine Mind through divine Science, which corrects error with truth and demands spiritual thoughts, divine concepts, to the end that they may produce harmonious results." Herein is the only solution to human problems, economic as well as any other kind, for only thus may we free ourselves from fear, evil, and all limiting material beliefs.

Christian Scientists are proving with certainty that in the proportion that they hold their thought unfalteringly to the true ideas of God, are they blessed and prospered in their human activities. Christian Science does not operate on the mistaken assumption that something is wrong with creation and must be corrected. Rather does it insist that everything made by infallible Principle—and God made all—is eternally good or perfect. Then, through enabling us to maintain correct and spiritual reasoning, it brings out in human consciousness and experience the evidences of this eternal fact. All that God made is already established, and will endure forever.

There is a superstitious belief that chance, luck, or caprice can influence the activity of business relationships, and so dominate the entire structure of human economy. But in Christian Science this belief is found to be inherently invalid. The divine cause of all that is right, permanent, and constructive is infallible, and unceasingly operative. It is the office of Christ, Truth, to destroy in human consciousness all that is erring, destructive, or evil.

When we stop believing in that which instigates undesirable results, we shall cease to experience them. Then the human plan of economy will be molded after the divine order, and stability, activity, harmony, prosperity, and blessedness will be the abiding characteristics of business, national, and international affairs.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Danish]

Autumn Flavors

THE birds did not wait for me this year
To pick the elderberries along our pasture fence.
And many fruitless clusters open now
Like small umbrellas in the autumn sun.
Yet autumn flavors are garnered in the few
Ripe ones the goldfinch left.
Young birds have flown from under growing fruit,
For many empty nests are there today.
Now flocks of birds are ready for migration,
And crows go straggling through the skies
In long thin lines these afternoons.

LANSING CHRISTMAN

Økonomisk Stabilitet

Oversættelsen af Artikelen om Kristen Videnskab, som findes paa Engelsk paa denne Side

EN SAG, der i Øjeblikket mer end noget andet har hele Verdens Interesse, er økonomisk Stabilitet, og der udfoldes megen Energi, paa internationale saavel som paa nationale Omraader, for at naa dette Maal. Men Arbejdet skrider kun langsomt fremad, og de opnaaede Resultater er mer eller mindre utilfredsstillende, fordi Menneskeheden venter, at det saakaldte menneskelige Sind skal kunne berigtige sine egne fejlagtige Begreber. Kristus Jesus, mægtig i Ydmyghed og ydmyg i Magt, førte alt til Sejr, og han sagde (Johannes-Evangeliet 5:30): "Jeg kan slet intet gøre af mig selv."

Paa samme Maade vil ogsaa vi, naar vi begynder at søge det udødelige Sind, Gud, som den eneste Kilde til al Intelligens og al Magt, finde de Midler, der vil føre til og stadfæste varig Fred og Harmoni. Hovmod, Frygt, Konkurrence, Fjendskab og Strid skaber økonomisk Usikkerhed. Ydmyghed, Mod, Mildhed, Kærlighed og Venskab kroner hver særlig Stræben med Lykke og Velstand.

Beretningen om Josef kender vi alle, og hvad hans Liv lærer os, kan i særlig Grad anvendes paa Forretningsforhold og økonomiske Problemer. Vi læser om, hvordan Lykken fulgte Josef i alle Forhold, fordi "Herren var med ham, og . . . Herren lod alt, hvad han foretog sig, lykkes for ham." Den allestedsnærværende Kærlighed var dog ikke i højere Grad med Josef, end den er med os; men Josef var mentalt eet med Kristi Sind, og denne Kendsgerning bragte Guds Lov for alt det gode til Anvendelse i hans menneskelige Anliggender. Han undgik det dødelige Sinds onde materielle Suggestioner, fordi han i saa høj Grad erkendte Guds Magt og Visdom. Følgelig afslog Josef at tjene det dødelige Sind, som kun er en Forestilling om, at der findes Intelligens og Liv i Materie. Dette satte ham i Stand til at udøve Egenskaber som Skarpsindighed, Udsyn, Taalmodighed, Godhed, Mildhed og Fortrøstning.

Trods al den Modgang, der mødte Josef, vandt han dog stadig frem. Lykken fulgte ham i hans Hjem; han var sin Faders Yndlingssøn. Og Lykken fulgte ham i det fremmede Land, endog i Fængslet. Intet kunde betvinge det Udtryk for guddommelig Intelligens og uovervindelig Magt, som fyldte Josefs Bevidsthed.

Paa Side 327 i *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* siger Mary Baker Eddy: "For de fysiske Sanser synes de strenge Krav i Kristen Videnskab absolut bydende; men de dødelige søger med Iver at komme til Forstaaelse af, at Liv er Gud, det gode, og at det onde i Virkeligheden hverken har nogen Plads eller Magt i den menneskelige Økonomi, og heller ikke i den guddommelige." Denne fundamentale Viden dannede Grundlaget for Josefs Liv, thi for ham stod Guds Godhed som en magtfuld Virkelighed, der motiverede hans gode Gerninger. Lydighed mod Tilværelsens guddommelige Princip skaber Harmoni og sand Fremgang, lige saa vist som Lydighed mod Matematikkens Regler bringer den korrekte Løsning paa et Problem. Kristen Videnskab viser, at det onde er et falsk Begreb, der stammer fra Uvidenhed, og hverken en Væsenhed eller Virkelighed. Alt, hvad der er virkeligt, findes i Gud og Hans Skabelse og er aandeligt, uforgængeligt og fuldkomment. Det materielle Univers og alt, hvad der tilsyneladende findes heri, aabenbares af Kristen Videnskab som mentalt Blændværk, som et Produkt af det dødelige eller kødelige Sind, som Paulus sagde (Paulus's Brev til Romerne 8:7) "er Fjendskab imod Gud" De forskellige Ting, som danner dette saakaldte materielle Univers, ombyttes i guddommelig Videnskab med Sindets Ideer, som udgør virkelig Substans og Fuldstændighed. Disse Ideer har en praktisk Værdi i vor nuværende Tilværelse, for de er den sande Stabilitets, den sande Harmonis og Fremgangs Væsen og Impuls.

Mrs. Eddy siger (*Science and Health*, S. 259): "Udødelige Ideer, rene, fuldkomne og stedsevarende, overføres af det guddommelige Sind ved guddommelig Videnskab, som berigtiger Vildfarelse med Sandhed og stiller Krav om aandelige Tanker, guddommelige Begreber, for at de maa kunne skabe harmoniske Resultater." Her findes den eneste Løsning paa menneskelige Problemer, økonomiske saa vel som alle mulige andre Problemer, for kun paa denne Maade vil vi kunne frigøre os for Frygt, for det onde og for alle begrænsende materielle Begreber.

Christian Scientists [Kristne Videnskabsmænd] fører uomtvistelige Beviser for, at de modtager Velsignelser og gaar frem i deres menneskelige Virksomheder i samme Grad som de holder deres Tanker urokkelig fast ved Guds sande Ideer. Kristen Videnskab arbejder ikke ud fra den fejlagtige Antagelse, at der er noget galt ved Skabelsen, og at dette maa berigtiges. Den hævder derimod, at alt, hvad det ufejlbarlige Princip har skabt—og Gud har skabt alt—til evig Tid er godt eller fuldkomment. Den lærer os saaledes at holde fast ved en korrekt og aandelig Tankegang og hidfører herigennem i menneskelig Bevidsthed og Erfaring Beviserne for denne evige Kendsgerning. Alt, hvad Gud har skabt, er allerede grundfæstet og vil vare evigt.

Der er en Overtro, der paastaar, at Tilfældigheder, Held eller Skæbnens Luner kan have Indflydelse paa Forretningsforholdenes Udvikling og saaledes beherske hele Opbygningen af menneskelig Økonomi. Men i Kristen Videnskab ser vi, at denne Forestilling savner ethvert Grundlag. Det guddommelige Ophav til alt, hvad der er rigtigt, vedvarende og konstruktivt, er ufejlbarligt og i uophørlig Virksomhed. Det er Kristi, Sandhedens, Hverv at tilintetgøre i menneskelig Bevidsthed alt, hvad der er forkert, nedbrydende eller ondt.

Naar vi hører op med at tro paa det, som hidfører mindre ønskelige Resultater, kommer vi ikke mere til at opleve dem. Da vil Menneskehedens Økonomi forme sig efter den guddommelige Orden, og Stabilitet, Aktivitet, Harmoni, Velstand og Lykke vil til Stadighed præge alle Forretningsforhold, baade de nationale og de internationale.

Oplysning angaaende kristen-videnskabelig Litteratur, udgivet paa Dansk, kan faaes ved at skrive til Forlaget, The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

From a Window in Kronborg

AT THE hour of sunset, if one looks out from one of the windows of the Castle of Elsinore, or Kronborg, which takes its name from the *krogen* or neck of rock on which the castle stands, one will see the Sound flowing like a silver ribbon between Denmark and Sweden. Level stretches of land lie on either hand; and the silhouette of the tall chimneys and high roofs of Helsingborg are outlined against the flaming sky, on the one side, and the cliffs of Kullen on the other.

What a view there is from the castle windows! To the south lies Nivaa Bay and the beech-wooded coast of Zealand. It is recorded that Charles XV of Sweden and Frederick VII of Denmark once disputed as to which side of the Sound was the more beautiful. Each firmly supported the claim of his own country, but Charles cunningly wriggled out of the discussion by reminding Frederick that the Danes did not share the view over to Sjaelland with its glorious beeches. Nobody knows whether the Danish king reminded his contemporary that the sun rises above the Swedish cliffs; and that the Danes, therefore, looking out over the Sound, see the dancing glittering gold that ushers in the sparkling dawn.

THE SOUND MIGHT well be called a roadstead; for here many vessels have ridden at anchor, waiting for a fair wind to carry them up or down the Sound. Sometimes they had to wait for three or four days before the wind was favorable enough to carry them round "Krogen." In the intervals, the skippers went ashore and the ferryboats were kept busy plying to and fro. Bumboats derived a remunerative business from plying between the waiting vessels; for there was a lively demand for their wares and, when the skipper had gone ashore, the sailors were not backward in dropping a coil of rope, or other goods, into the bumboats in exchange perhaps for Danish cakes.

From the windows of the Castle, one could watch the harbor officer calling off his list of questions in English, French or German, to the waiting boats; and, if the answers were satisfactory, he placed a landing ticket on the end of a long pole and passed it to the skipper. As soon as the skipper reached the shore, he was surrounded by Commission Agents' runners soliciting his patronage.

A story is told of an English skipper—very small of stature—who, while standing bewildered and helpless, was seized by a strong "runner," picked up, as a child might pick up a doll, and carried bodily into the custom house where he was deposited on the floor. The vessels were often loading provision all night long in preparation for sailing in the morning. One-third of the vessels which passed through the Sound in the eighteenth century came from England. In 1857 the Sound dues were abolished.

IN THE OLD days, a watchman in the watchtower of the castle at intervals gave out the direction of the wind. Throughout the night it was the custom of the night watchmen from the town to gather at the foot of the watchtower to hear the announcement, which was given out together with the hour of night. This was done so that the town watchmen might add to the usual words of the watchman's song the direction of the wind, thus enabling the bumboat men and skippers to hurry to their boats the moment the wind became favorable.

The deep windows of the castle peep out like eyes over the waters to the tall roofs and cobbled streets of Helsingør, where every street is full of whisperings of the past glories of the Middle Ages.

E. A. K.

Two Women of The Prairies

FOUR factors in the life of the plains' settler made life difficult: the perpetual winds, the absence of water, the terrific heat, and the absence of trees. . . . There can be no doubt that the real burden of these adverse conditions fell upon the wife and mother. Courageously the . . . girl broke old ties in the East, hardly daring to hope ever to see her old home and friends again. Resolutely and tearfully she turned her back on the comforts of the East, the excellent furniture, flowers and garden, to face life on the bleak prairie in a dugout with but meager furniture and the monotonous solitude of the prairies. . . . As the days and weeks passed, the prairie woman hungered for an opportunity to exchange thought and speech with one of her own sex. Mrs. James McClure was at one time deprived of the sight of a white woman for over a year. Hearing that at last one had come to live on a claim some miles away, she determined to see her; setting out early one morning accompanied by her two little children, she walked several miles. At length she reached the other's cabin door and—joy inexpressible!—there stood one like herself. They were utter strangers, neither knowing the other's name, but they threw their arms about each other and wept, then laughed, and wept again.—From "The Sod-House Frontier," by EVERETT DICK. (New York: Appleton-Century.)

Call

SUMMER is over, summer is over,
See that the plants are under cover,
Strengthen your fences, gather the leaves,
Wind and harvest contest the sheaves.

Birds go south, the wild geese calling,
Follow each other as night is falling,
Eerie, far in a cloudy sky,
Honking low as they fly by.

The crows debate and the starlings gather
Crowding close with noisy blather.
Hurry, hurry, time to go,
Morning frost is white as snow.

The cellar is tight, the wood chunks, peeling,
Are piled high to reach the ceiling,
Test the shutters, draw the locks
Of the heavy door, Winter knocks!

SARA KING CARLETON

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Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Nine

Closing Stocks Pages 12-13 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1938

Leaders Split Over Biennial Legislatures

Parkman forecasts rise in State expenditures; Wadsworth sees greater efficiency in plan.

An annual governmental saving of $300,000 to $400,000 would be affected through adoption of biennial legislative sessions, Eliot Wadsworth, President of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, insisted last night in an address before the Business and Professional Women's Club of Boston.

Henry Parkman, Corporation Counsel of the City of Boston and former State Senator, speaking at the same meeting, contended the prospective savings was not sufficient to warrant the proposed change from annual to biennial sessions and argued the promised economy would be wiped out by necessary additional expenditures.

The Boston Corporation Counsel, after insisting that economy was the only argument of the proponents, said "State department budgets would be higher, because department heads would not be called upon to face stern legislative committees to explain their expenses each year. Salaries of legislators also would be higher.

Absence of Checks

"In other words the absence of the Legislature every other year would result in extra power to State departments and with the elimination of the yearly check, expenses and pay rolls of these departments would be bound to increase."

However, Mr. Wadsworth declared "let no one tell you this saving ($300,000 to $400,000 annually) is trivial. It is substantial and real. There are other savings of ever greater importance, although they cannot be measured in money."

In these savings he included time now spent by department heads before legislative committees, more efficient governmental operations.

Opportunity for Voters

The Chamber of Commerce President pointed out that 42 of the 48 states have biennial sessions and that no state has turned from biennial to annual sessions.

Regarding the forthcoming referendum on biennial sessions in the November election, Mr. Wadsworth said "it gives voters one of the few chances ever afforded them to take direct action upon a specific economy in government."

In connection with the necessity of special sessions in a biennial system, Mr. Wadsworth said "there is an advantage in having special sessions for a definite purpose. Action is prompt, the cost is small and attention is confined to a single problem."

Business Attitude

Mr. Wadsworth charged annual sessions often tend to check and hinder business activity because some 2,000 proposals for new laws, many affecting business, are filed annually. This creates, he said, a condition of uncertainty, with many proposals calling for new restrictions and taxes and establishment of new bureaus to regulate industry.

"To summarize, the principal arguments for biennials are: Reduction in state expenditure; more efficiency in state operation; relief from uncertainty for business and local governments, and a legislative recess every other year when the community may digest the new laws."

New B. U. Building Ceremony Oct. 21

Friday noon, Oct. 21, is the date set for laying the cornerstone for Boston University's new College of Business Administration building on Commonwealth Avenue, announces Dr. Daniel L. Marsh, University President.

All students and professors in the present Business Administration building on 525 Boylston Street will be excused from classes to attend the ceremonies on the new University campus site between Bay State Road and Commonwealth Avenue.

Students returning for the 1939-40 term will move into the new building, as plans provide for its completion by next June.

Natick Chapel Seeks Fund

Citizens of Natick, Mass., are seeking funds toward the rebuilding of the Community Chapel, West Natick, which was destroyed during the recent hurricane. Contributions to help replace the Chapel may be sent to John F. W. Douglas of the Natick Trust Company.

Weather

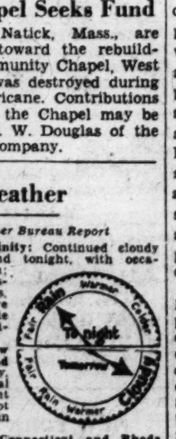
U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and vicinity: Continued cloudy this afternoon and tonight, with occasional light rain; Saturday decreasing cloudiness, slight temperature change; gentle southerly and variable winds.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Cloudy, probably occasional light rain tonight and Saturday; not much change in temperature.

Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island: Cloudy, probably occasional light rain tonight; Saturday partly cloudy, not much change in temperature.

Atlantic Coast—Eastport to Sandy Hook: Gentle variable winds over south portion; moderate south winds over north portion; weather somewhat overcast tonight and Saturday with occasional light rain over north portion.



Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	58	58	Minneapolis	54	52
Bermuda	74	72	New Orleans	70	68
Chicago	54	54	New York	64	60
Denver	56	54	Norfolk	64	58
Helena	36	34	Philadelphia	60	58
Kansas City	66	66	St. Louis	60	58
Los Angeles	68	66	San Francisco	58	56
Miami	72	72	Washington	56	56

A—7:30 a. m., Oct. 14.
B—Minimum Oct. 13.

High Tides at Boston

Friday 2:32 p. m.; height 10.5 feet.
Saturday 3:11 a. m.; height 9.2 feet.
Light all vehicles by 5:35 p. m.

Motorists Rush to Pay Delinquent Excise Tax

A statewide rush of delinquent automobile excise taxpayers was under way today as motorists frantically sought to eliminate possible loss of their registration plates, the penalty provided for non-payment under a new law effective today.

With 10,000 motorists in Boston alone facing the suspension of their driving privileges and nearly 500 complaints received today from five outlying suburbs of Boston, another scene of turbulent activity was evident in the offices of the Registry of Motor Vehicles from which notices of license suspensions are going out with every mail.

The new law requires that local tax collectors notify the Registry of delinquent excise tax payments, whereupon the Registry gives the tax delinquent notice that his driving privileges will be suspended within 30 days unless he pays his bill. In Brookline, the names of 1200 delinquents will be forwarded to the Registry today unless payments are made before closing time this afternoon.

The payment rush actually started yesterday. Francis Newhall, Newton Tax Collector, reported that 2,000 motorists paid their bills yesterday.

During the day new evidence of registration of automobiles from fraudulent addresses was uncovered as Brookline reported 138 tax warrants had been returned as "undeliverable." In Newton 103 bills were "undeliverable."

At the same time, Charles F. J. Harrington, State Commissioner of Insurance, issued a warning that insurance agents and brokers found condoning fake addresses on registration blanks, for the purpose of obtaining lower insurance rates, would be punished through loss of licenses to sell insurance.

Dr. Manford R. Spaulding, president of the Massachusetts Motorists Mutual Liability Insurance Association, proposed a special legislative investigation of the entire field of compulsory automobile insurance.

Several amusing incidents occurred yesterday during the payment rush, with some persons seeking to pay bills they had already taken care of, being super-cautious regarding the new teeth-packed excise law. In many other cases motorists hastened to provide addresses which they said they had forgotten to supply upon moving from one place to another.

Harvard to Study Flying Problems In Wind Tunnel

A new wind tunnel producing air speeds up to 140 miles an hour has just been constructed at the Harvard Engineering School for research and student laboratory work in aerodynamics. The designer is Dr. William Bollay, Instructor in Applied Mechanics.

One of the first investigations scheduled in the new wind tunnel concerns the behavior of the so-called "boundary layer" of air on the upper surface of an airplane wing. The motion of this layer of air, only a fraction of an inch thick, is very important in its effects on the entire flow about the wing. A very small disturbance may cause the entire airflow over the upper wing surface to separate and decrease greatly the lifting force of the wing. Attempts will be made to influence this boundary layer by suction and by blowing, and thus to increase the lifting capacity of the wings. This should substantially decrease the landing speed of airplanes.

Other studies will be made later on, helicopters, yacht sails, windmills and automobiles. Problems of wind resistance involved in the construction of radio towers, buildings, bridges, and other engineering structures will be investigated.

The Harvard wind tunnel is of the type first developed at Göttingen, that is, it consists of a closed system in which the air goes around and around, driven by a specially designed six bladed propeller. Thus the system acts as a flywheel; once it reaches maximum speed the propeller supplies only enough energy to make up for the frictional loss.

In shape the tunnel has the appearance of a rectangular wooden doughnut, filling a room approximately 36 feet long by 16 feet across. In cross section the tube is about 6 feet square at the largest part.

The glass-walled section where the models are tested—the so-called "working section"—is the narrowest part of the tunnel, about three feet square. The approach to the working section is shaped like a bottleneck, squeezing the air stream and thus causing high velocities.

Forests Closed As Groups Study Their Problems

Massachusetts forests were swirled in a hurricane of protective and progressive ideas at the State House yesterday when one group issued orders closing the forests to hunters and the public and another promulgated ideas for their extension and availability as recreational areas.

Gov. Charles F. Hurley and the Executive Council decided to postpone indefinitely the hunting season, which was scheduled to open Oct. 20, as a precautionary measure against the fire menace which the billions of feet of storm-felled timber present.

Patrick J. Moynihan, Chairman of the Governor's Emergency Flood Commission, said he would present a detailed report on the flood damage to the Governor and Executive Council on time for the meeting next Wednesday that the amount of money needed for rehabilitation work may be determined.

Earl W. Tinker, U. S. Forest Service representative in Massachusetts, asked selectmen of towns to telegraph the state forester of the areas in their districts presenting the worst fire hazards and the number of men needed to cope with them. This will aid, he said, in assigning the 40,000 available for fire prevention and salvage work.

Meanwhile at a hearing before the State Conservation Commission other groups presented ideas for the establishment of a State Authority to purchase land for parks, beaches and forests.

Vermont, also, is considering closing of its forests as 40 acres of woods north of Middlesex Center are swept by a fire which brought out 40 CCC members and scores of volunteers before the blaze was brought under control. New Hampshire forests have been closed by order of Gov. Francis P. Murphy. At the same time Forest Supervisor C. L. Graham closed the White Mountain National Forest.

Rhode Island Marshals Forces To Rebuild Hurricane Areas

The Week in Rhode Island

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 14—The National Red Cross and other private organizations and Federal agencies lent their support this week as Rhode Island marshalled its resources to rebuild and rehabilitate flood and hurricane damaged areas in the State.

On scores of fronts the immediate work of cleaning up and repairing was pressed forward. WPA workers were mobilized and sent to assist city and town highway employees clearing the roads of debris and removing broken trees and stumps from hundreds of lawns. The Red Cross gave shelter and food for several hundred homeless families, and this week, three weeks after the storm, was busy providing furniture and clothing and arranging for new permanent homes for those whose dwellings were swept away.

The vast problem of restoring Rhode Island's beach property and preparing against any future hurricanes is being studied from various angles. Maj. Albert C. Lieber of the Federal Beach Erosion Board completed a two-day survey of the State's coastline this week, and returned to Washington to draft his report. He is expected to recommend a broad plan of reconstruction to be financed half by the State and half by the Federal Government.

Senator Theodore Francis Green, long interested in Rhode Island's shore problems, proposes that a modern scenic highway be built along the shore from Westerly to Narragansett.

The proposed highway would skirt the water's edge for 30 miles, and would fit in with other suggestions that building of private dwellings be prohibited on the immediate shore.

State officials, acting on the advice of erosion experts, are considering a system of jetties for Rhode Island's shoreline to help the tides and currents build up sandy beaches where the tidal wave accompanying the hurricane swept away thousands of tons of soil.

For $60 Pensions

A proposal by Charles F. Risk, Republican candidate for Congress, that State old-age pensions be increased from $30 to $60 monthly stirred up loud protests this week.

The Providence Journal, ordinarily lenient with all GOP candidates, denounced Mr. Risk and branded his proposal a simple expedient to get votes.

"Mr. Risk," the Journal said in an editorial, "sails perilously close to those candidates who in other parts of the country bid unblushingly for public support on the ground that they propose to lift virtually all restrictions on the spending of the people's money."

Murphy Seeks U. S. Help For Wood Owners

Calls for Federal funds to meet emergency—Prompt action urged to curb losses.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Oct. 14—Gov. Francis P. Murphy has appealed directly to President Roosevelt for support of a plan for assistance to woodland owners in handling wood felled by the storm and reforestation of devastated land.

In a telegram to the President, Governor Murphy declares that "approximately 2,000,000,000 feet of merchantable timber having a normal value of $12,000,000 and a manufactured value of $50,000,000, have been blown down.

"The difference between these two figures almost entirely represents labor which would be performed profitably in connection with emergency-made work projects.

"In addition, vast areas of young trees upon which our people have been depending for their future timber stock have been blown over, with resultant damages approximately equal to those inflicted upon the mature trees.

Forest Restoration

"This has created a problem of forest restoration, which if not promptly solved will deal New Hampshire's timber resources a blow worse than they have suffered by the destruction of mature trees.

"Obviously, this involuntary lumbering of mature timber is strictly a surplus agricultural production to which, in all fairness should be applied the same Federal emergency measures which have and are now being used elsewhere in the country in connection with cotton, wheat, and other crops.

"The Disaster Committees' subgroup on lumber salvage representing all timber interests, has approved the general principles incorporated in the Massachusetts plan for salvaging blown-down timber through water storage and orderly marketing over a period of years under a system of centralized New England control with Federal co-operation.

"This plan, involving the use of Federal Forest Service facilities and Federal financial assistance has been amplified into a program which could be undertaken by New Hampshire in co-operation with the other states.

Appeals for Funds

"I urge you, in the name of humanity and in the highest interest of the welfare of the people of this and other afflicted states to make available without delay funds for carrying into effect a plan along these lines with such modifications as you and others concerned may deem advisable to make it a practical and satisfactory instrument for use in this grave emergency."

Various agricultural groups, including the Grange, have appealed to such owners of storm-felled timber not to dispose of it at "dumping" prices until some sort of a plan for orderly liquidation can be worked out.

C. S. Herr, Assistant Extension Forester of the New Hampshire Extension Service, has appealed to the owners of storm-felled timber to lay plans for planned reforestation employing the most improved forest methods.

New Compensation Law Is Advocated

Establishment of a mandatory Workmen's Compensation Act to supersede the permissive act passed 27 years ago was advocated yesterday by several speakers before the Special Recess Commission of the Legislature studying workmen's compensation in Massachusetts.

Leading the support, Samuel B. Horovitz, lawyer for the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor, declared that when the old law was passed, it was thought that a mandatory act was unconstitutional. Today, he said, six states have made their laws mandatory.

Up until 1929, according to the labor representative, the permissive act worked all right. But after that employers found it necessary to reduce expenses and naturally workmen's compensation suffered. Then the Coleman Plan was devised to permit employers to obtain coverage for $15,000 paid to insurance companies and $45,000 deposited in the bank for added coverage. At the end of the year, what remained of the $45,000 was pocketed by the employer. Originally, employers paid the entire $60,000 to the insurance agencies.

O'Hara Wages Lone Fight In Rhode Island

Wants people to decide race issue—Democrats stress relief — G O P charges dictatorship.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 14—As campaign oratory grows in volume via press and radio, campaign issues in the Rhode Island election contest have been narrowed down to two, according to views expressed at Democratic and Republican headquarters.

The GOP declares the issue is "dictatorship" by the opposition party, now in control of all State offices, and accuses the Democrats of seeking to control the election machinery by such means as manipulating voting machines and padding registration rolls.

On the other hand, the Democrats point to their own record as evidence of their interest in the welfare of the poor and accuse the Republican Party of being dominated by the rich, who seek election "just because they want a job."

Down the middle track, Walter E. O'Hara, Former President and General Manager of the Narragansett Racing Association and independent candidate for Governor, is sending his verbal barrage against both parties. His major magnets are recommendations for referendums on legal horse race betting at least every four years and for the establishment of a State government "responsible to the people and not to special interests." Mr. O'Hara is waging a lone campaign over the radio.

Ill-Wind Good to Some

The GOP publicity releases seem to be causing the most comment, although it is generally believed that Republican prospects at the polls have been given a severe setback since the hurricane, with thousands of men and unlimited amounts of money placed at the administration's disposal for rehabilitation work.

Charges by Republican candidates on the State Ticket are that the Secretary of State, Louis A. Cappelli, has changed the election laws since the last session of the General Assembly, and as a result riotous caucuses have been held: also, that his office has complete control of the voting machines, which elect or defeat a candidate, and that he used his office to the detriment of the opposition.

Mr. Cappelli has remained silent as has Gov. Robert E. Quinn.

Louis A. Jackvony, candidate for Attorney General, in a radio address this week, charged that the first election in Warwick since the introduction of voting machines showed clearly what could be accomplished by the manipulation of the machines. He referred to the election of John A. O'Brien and a City Council majority of Democrats on the basis of a reported machine count by election officials. The decision was later set aside by the Supreme Court, and Albert P. Ruerat and a Republican Council seated instead.

Charge of 'Ringers' Investigated

In Democratic-controlled North Providence, police are investigating complaints that non-residents have registered to vote and that non-existent persons will cast their ballots unless the lists are revised. In Pawtucket, Harry Haley, Chairman of the Republican City Committee, has asked an investigation of complaints that the machine, headed by Mayor Thomas P. McCoy, intends to vote persons from cemeteries, vacant lots and unoccupied houses.

Attorney General John P. Hartigan promises an investigation of all charges if they are properly presented to him.

The Democrats are centering their publicity around their relief program of the past four years and their legislation for the advancement of labor.

They are pointing to the records of many of the candidates on the opposition ticket to show that the GOP had opposed Democratic programs and imply that a change in the Administration would aid the rich and hit labor hard.

One issue which loomed as a major one at the opening of the campaign—that of gaveling through legislation—has been ignored since Lieut. Gov. Raymond E. Jordan was renamed by the Democrats. Mr. Jordan came into disfavor with the Democratic leaders when he refused to use the gavel to bang through legislation desired two years ago by the Administration leaders.

Civil Liberties Group Backs Ousted Teacher

Boston News Today

Miss Alach Held Within Her Rights

Miss Christina Alach, school teacher, who was dismissed by the Medfield School Committee, charged with picketing in protest against the dismemberment of Czechoslovakia, today won the support of the Boston Civil Liberties Committee.

In a statement saying that Miss Alach had been denied her Constitutional rights by the school board, Orville S. Poland, Chairman of the Civil Liberties group, hinted that the Committee may bring suit to force her reinstatement.

"The School Committee has no right to try to exclude Miss Alach from the exercise of her rights of free speech and free opinion by firing her," said Mr. Poland. He pointed out that she expressed her opinions in front of the British Consulate, not in the class room.

The Superintendent of Schools, Lyman R. Allen, gave the view of the School Committee, that Miss Alach, while a capable teacher, had expressed "strong opinions on a controversial subject"—the partition of Czechoslovakia—and that "such action was unsuitable for a teacher." She should have kept such opinions "to herself," the Superintendent added.

Miss Alach is said to have participated in picketing the British Consulate on Oct. 1 in a demonstration protesting the Munich four-power agreement for division of the mid-European republic.

Meanwhile, the office of Insurance Commissioner Charles F. J. Harrington asserted that Miss Alach's father, Fred, is an official of the International Workers Order under the name of Theodore Alexandruk. The Order's insurance license was suspended by the Commissioner on May 23 for allegedly engaging in communistic activities. It has appealed the suspension to the Supreme Court.

Dr. Santosuosso In Graves Trial

Dr. Joseph Santosuosso, who with former Gov. James M. Curley has appealed a judgment ordering them to return $50,000, plus interest, allegedly "improperly received" in the $85,000 damage claim settlement of the General Equipment Company against the city in 1933, when Mr. Curley was Mayor, was called to the stand in the Graves' perjury trial in Suffolk Superior Court today.

Dr. Santosuosso denied receiving any money from Frederick H. Graves, representative of a New York insurance company seeking the settlement, other than $20,000 which he claimed was his legal fee for services as counsel for the insurance company. He denied a charge contained in an affidavit signed by Graves that he had told the latter Mr. Curley received $30,000 of the settlement.

He denied also ever having requested Graves to "protect" him and Mr. Curley when the Finance Commission hearing was being conducted in 1934, investigating the settlement.

Dr. Santosuosso described the disposition of the $85,000—of which company officials testified yesterday that they had received only $20,000—as follows: His fee, $20,000; check to Graves for his services, $15,000; and two other checks for $20,000 and $30,000, the latter being cashed and in Graves' possession when Dr. Santosuosso parted with Graves in front of his Boston office on Nov. 28, 1933, the day the check transaction was closed.

Samuel Silverman, Corporation Counsel for the City of Boston at the time of the settlement of the $85,000 damage claim of the General Equipment Corporation, testified that the then Mayor Curley, who had appointed him to the city position in January, 1930, had placed full responsibility for the settlement upon him.

In his interrogation, Mr. Silverman voiced emphatic denial that he had ever had any conversation with Dr. Joseph Santosuosso in regard to gratuities in connection with settlement of the case.

The former Corporation Counsel testified he had never received any money from Dr. Santosuosso and handed it back later. He said he had not received money from anyone in connection with the case. He added that the first time he heard that Dr. Santosuosso was supposed to have given money to him was when he heard Graves' affidavit read in the courtroom. He said the first time he ever saw Graves was at the present trial.

The former Corporation Counsel said that after the original $129,000 damage verdict had been set aside he had had conversations with Dr. Santosuosso and his associate, George I. Cohen, as representatives of the insurance company. They asked him to name a price. His first offer of $30,000, he said, was rejected.

This offer, Mr. Silverman said, was made on his own initiative and without consulting the Mayor. Later, he said, Dr. Santosuosso asked about an offer of $100,000. This time Corporation Counsel refused. At that point he consulted the Mayor, and was told the responsibility for settlement was his and that the Mayor would be governed by his action.

Wharfage Charges Topic of Hearing

Hearings on port topics before federal regulatory bodies at Washington, are attracting shipping men and port boosters today, assuring Boston's port of "front row" seats.

Wharfage charges at Boston and New York are on the docket of the United States Maritime Commission, the cases dealing with regulation of such charges at Boston, and with an attempt on the part of certain New York interests to secure favorable storage concessions on steamship piers there.

Rail rate reductions for the port of Philadelphia, claimed by Philadelphia interests, is the subject of Interstate Commerce Commission proceedings, and Boston figures in the picture by reason of a port boosters assertion that "it is of great importance that Boston protect such few rate advantages as we enjoy, from being overturned by any suggestions which Philadelphia may make."

Richard Parkhurst, Vice-Chairman of the Boston Port Authority, and Walter McCoubrey, commerce assistant of that organization, will represent the state and city at these hearings.

Weather Halts Schooner Race On Tied Basis

Bluenose catches Thebaud in second event, a tie—Poor markings bring captains' criticism.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Oct. 14 (AP)—The third race between the schooners Bluenose and Gertrude L. Thebaud, in a three-out-of-five series for the championship of the North Atlantic, was postponed today because of rain, poor visibility, and lack of wind.

Capt. Angus Walters' Canadian defender, Bluenose, captured the second race yesterday while the Gloucester challenger, Capt. Ben Pine's Thebaud, won the first race on Sunday. Twice before the boats have been unable to hold a race because of poor conditions.

The two skippers will battle it out again tomorrow over two circuits of an 18-mile triangle, the course which had been marked off for today.

Bluenose took the second race yesterday in light air after absence of a breeze delayed the start until 11.50 a. m. Dog day doldrums prevented decisive contests the two previous days.

Although he was elated over yesterday's victory it did not prevent Captain Walters from sounding off in sulphurous terms about a race committee which used fishermen's trawl buoys for course markers in waters already liberally studded with such buoys.

Search for Mark

Bluenose beat Thebaud by 12 minutes, but much of that margin was accounted for by time lost while Thebaud searched for the windward mark of a triangle. She first found the buoy of a trawl to which, if the owner was having any luck, numerous cod, haddock, and other fishes were attached.

Somewhat modified, Captain Angus' description of the course markers was "old oil barrels with broom sticks stuck through them and a small piece of a lady's petticoat for a flag."

Captain Walters, too, had some trouble finding one of the marks, and he might have made even better time had the course been marked with navigation buoys, as was the case off Boston Sunday.

Full Course Sailed?

Bluenose's elapsed time yesterday of 4 hours, 39 minutes, and 10 seconds was within about five minutes of the record for the course and, because of the lightness of the prevailing southwesterly breeze, never exceeding 16 miles an hour, many expressed doubt the schooners actually sailed 40 miles.

The doubts received some support from the rival skippers, who had difficulty finding inconspicuous trawl buoys used to mark the course, and who expressed belief they were improperly placed. Use of such marks in waters already liberally dotted with trawl buoys on more prosaic duty was perhaps unfortunate, and it did account for a considerable portion of Bluenose's margin of victory.

The greater part of that margin was established on the second leg of the course, a 10-mile beat. Thebaud went far to windward of the true turning mark, her crew misled by a fishermen's trawl buoy, beside which the committee boat had taken up a station.

After an 11:50 a. m. starting signal, delayed from 9:05 by lack of a breeze, Bluenose was first across the line, but Thebaud, footing faster soon drew up to weather and passed her. It was a lead she was unable to hold and the big defender soon weathered the challenger to turn the five-mile mark first by 39 seconds.

Then began the 10-mile windward leg, on which Bluenose increased her lead to 12 minutes and 15 seconds. The relative position of the schooners remained virtually unchanged throughout the balance of the contest.

Bluenose, after the next leg, a reach, turned the mark 12 minutes, 31 seconds ahead, and was leading 11 minutes 19 seconds at the conclusion of the following leg, a broad reach.

After resailing the 5-mile "tail," Bluenose won by 11 minutes, 58 seconds, showing clearly the two sailed on almost even terms except for the second leg when the challenger wasted two tacks and worked much faster to windward than necessary searching for the buoy.

Sail Mended

Bluenose's fisherman's staysail, a piece of canvas invented and developed by the fishermen, but since adopted by yachts, blew out while she was beating up the second leg. The big piece of canvas, split almost in two, was hauled down quickly and six of her crew lying prone on the deck, with palms and needles, gave an impressive example of speed sewing. A small staysail sent up in its stead soon was replaced by the mended one. Sailmakers in the loft of Marion Cooney, who made Thebaud's sails, worked late last night on more permanent repairs.

Food Markets Well Supplied At Prices to Attract Buyers

Weekly Food Shopping Report

Pork, lamb and poultry are in plentiful supply in the market places of the city today and at prices that tend to encourage shoppers to purchase.

Pork is down from last week's prices by two or three cents. Lamb is attractively tagged at 23 to 25 cents in chain stores for choice legs and up to 30 cents at Faneuil Hall stalls where quality is stressed above all else.

Poultry and beef show little change in price but are in good supply, the poultry values looking bigger to many buyers than the beef, the latter having been considered "high" for some months by most retail buyers.

Turkeys are in season with indications pointing to more plentiful supplies than a year ago, and averaging somewhat heavier in weights. Faneuil Hall stalls ask 38 to 45 cents a pound for fine turkeys, running 8 to 15 pounds in weight and chain stores ask 31 cents for 8 to 12 pound weights.

Pork appeals to thrifty shoppers today with loins as low as 23 cents a pound in neighborhood chain stores and 25 cents in several stalls in the Faneuil Hall district. Hams are quoted at 25 cents in chain stores and at big food marts where shoppers have come to expect lower prices than in the ordinary chain store. Center cut pork chops that have been 33 cents in cutprice stores are today 29 cents.

Seafood is popular with a good variety available. Fresh swordfish is practically a past number, with the boats withdrawing from that branch of the commercial fisheries for the season. Liberal quantities were put into cold storage however, including native, Canadian and imported and Japanese, during the past summer. One chain system offers swordfish today at 25 cents a pound which is about as low as it has been all summer. Other shops ask 29 cents and many do not offer it at all.

Cape scallops are offered in the Faneuil Hall area today around 60 to 65 cents a pound and sea scallops are offered at 17 cents a pound in big food marts, where fresh salmon is quoted at 19 cents. Other shops ask more. In the Faneuil Hall area for instance, seas callops are 30 cents a pound, fresh western salmon 30 to 35 cents and fresh eastern halibut 40 to 45 cents.

Most retailers are featuring again this week a large variety of canned vegetables and fruit, for filling up the larders. Chain systems are naming prices that look attractive. Fresh vegetables and fruits are offered in the Faneuil Hall district at 15 cents a pound for green beans and the same price for shell, lima and wax. Broccoli is 15 to 18 cents, Brussel sprouts 20 to 25 cents a quart, cauliflower 25 to 40 cents each, squash of about all varieties 5 to 6 cents a pound and common onions 4 to 5 cents a pound.

Leon Stone

Dartmouth-Brown Train Announced

The Boston & Maine Railroad announces a Dartmouth-Brown Football Special Sleeper leaving for Hanover, N. H., tonight at 8:45 and arriving at White River Junction at 12:50 tomorrow morning, where the train will stay until 8 a. m.

On the return trip the sleepers will be available for occupancy at the Junction at 10:00 tomorrow night, leaving there Sunday morning to arrive back in Boston at 8:03 Sunday morning.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

Colonial—
"Amphitryon 38," by Jean Giraudou. Presented by the Theater Guild Starring Lynn Fontanne, Alfred Lunt, Richard Whorf and Barry Thomson. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays 2:30. (No one admitted during the prologue.) Last week.

Plymouth—
"Whiteoaks" presented by Victor Payne-Jennings and starring Ethel Barrymore. 8:30 Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays, 2:30. Last week.

Wilbur—
"What a Life," a George Abbott comedy success. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30. Last week.

Movies

Keith Memorial—
"Room Service," starring the Marx Bros. 10:50 a. m., 1:40, 4:30, 7:15, 10:05. Also "Road to Reno," with Randolph Scott. 9:30 a. m., 12:20, 3:10, 5:55, 8:45.

Fine Arts—
"Moonlight Sonata," Paderewski's only motion picture. 1, 3:10, 5:20, 7:30, 9:40. "Steel, Man's Friend." 2:30, 4:45 6:50 9.

Fenway and Paramount—
Bob Burns in "The Arkansas Traveler." Fenway: 1:05, 4, 6:55, 9:55. Paramount: 10:15 a. m., 1:05, 3:55, 6:45, 9:35. Also Boris Karloff in "Mr. Wong, Detective." Fenway: 2:40, 5:30, 8:30. Paramount: 9, 11:50 a. m., 2:40, 5:30, 8:30.

Tremont—
Barbara Stanwyck and Herbert Marshall in "Always Goodbye." Also "Divorce of Lady X," with Merle Oberon. Continuous from 8:30 a. m., to 11:30 p. m.

Wellesley Community Playhouse—
Robert Taylor and Maureen O'Sullivan in "The Crowd Roars." Also Jane Withers in "Rascals." Daily at 2:30 and 7:45.

Uptown—
"Secrets of an Actress," with Kay Francis. 1, 3:40, 6:20, 9. Also "Carefree," with Fred Astaire and Ginger Rogers. 2:10, 4:50, 7:30, 10:15.

Strand—
Spencer Tracy and Loretta Young in "Man's Castle." Also "Beloved Brat," with Bonita Granville and Dolores Costello.

R. K. O. Boston—
"I'll Give a Million" featuring Warner Baxter. 11 a. m., 1:47, 4:33, 7:19, 10:05. Also "Crime Ring," featuring Allan Lane and Frances Mercer. 9:47 a. m., 12:33, 3:19, 6:05, 8:51.

Metropolitan—
"If I Were King," starring Ronald Colman. 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:55, 6:50, 9:45. Also Peter Lorre in "Mysterious Mr. Moto." 11:45 a. m., 2:45, 5:40, 8:40.

Coolidge Corner—
"Safety in Numbers," with Jed Prouty, Spring Byington and Shirley Dean. 2:14, 5:13, 8:12. Also "Life and Loves of Beethoven," starring Harry Baur. 3:44, 6:43, 9:46.

Repertory—
Carole Lombard in "Love Before Breakfast." Also "Counsel for Crime," with Otto Kruger and Nana Bryant. Continuous from 12 noon to 11 p. m.

Scollay and Modern—
"Four Daughters," with John Garfield, Jeffrey Lynn and the three Lane sisters. Scollay: 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:50, 6:35, 9:30. Modern: 9:25 a. m., 12:25, 3:25, 6:30, 9:30. Also "Campus Confessions," with Betty Grable, Eleanor Whitney and John Arledge. Scollay: 11:40 a. m., 2:30, 5:25, 8:20, Modern: 11:10 a. m., 2:15, 5:15, 8:20.

State and Orpheum—
Clark Gable and Myrna Loy in "Too Hot to Handle." Orpheum: 9:25 a. m. Both theaters: 12:35, 3:50, 7, 10:10. Also "Girl's School," with Anne Shirley and Ralph Bellamy. Both theaters 11:25 a. m., 2:35, 5:45, 8:55.

University—
Ginger Rogers and Fred Astaire in "Carefree," 3:10, 6:20, 9:15. Also "Secrets of an Actress," with Kay Francis and Ian Hunter. 1:35, 4:45, 8. Tomorrow: Children's Movie, Laurel and Hardy in "Swiss Miss," and other subjects. 10 a. m.

South Station Theater—
"Color Tour to Mexico." "Fun with Rube Goldberg." "Trailing the Jaguar." Latest newsreels and other shorts. Also "The Seeing Fingers."

Brookline Village Theater—
"Crime Ring," with Allan Lane and Frances Mercer. 2:20, 5:20, 8:20. Also "Mr. Chump" with Johnnie Davis and Lois Lane. 4, 7, 10.

Trans-Lux—
News Reel, Travel in Mexico, cartoons, sports, and other short subjects. Continuous from 9:15 a .m. to 11:30 p. m.

Exeter—
Richard Dix in "Sky Giant." 2:05, 4:55, 7:45. Also Robert Young in "Rich Man, Poor Girl." 3:35, 6:25, 9:15.

Other Events

Faelten Hall—
Concert-meeting of the Composers Forum-Laboratory of the Federal Music Project. 30 Huntington Avenue. 8:15.

Radio Programs—Page 11

In the World of the Arts

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" column the day following opening. In addition, a Movie Guide is published on the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibitions are listed on Mondays.

News of forthcoming plays appears on Tuesdays.

Half of West Point Cadet Corps to Be in Stadium Tomorrow—Other Games

Army Eleven Too Strong For Harvards on Paper

By Web Morse
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Stirring scenes are due to be enacted in the Harvard Stadium tomorrow afternoon. Not only is there the scheduled football game between Army and Harvard, but half the corps (900) blue-grey clad future Army officers will be there.

Even the rabid gridiron fan enjoys the spectacle of viewing the Cadets march with their minute precision and their maneuvers before the game. The regular Army band accompanies and provides the marching time with music from the Point.

The visiting Cadets are scheduled to march into the Stadium at 1:15 p. m., sharp. They tramp up the Harvard side of the field over to the Army side and then form columns for cheers. Following this ritual they trot off the field in formations to their reserved section on the Army side and the game takes the foreground.

Army 'Way Ahead

Recent modern history between Army and Harvard is rather colorless of victories for the latter. In annual games between the two since 1928, Harvard has won only once, 1931 at Miche Stadium, West Point, when Barry Wood circled the Army end for the point after to win the game 14 to 13.

Two years previous to that Wood passed to Harding for a late game touchdown to tie the Army 20 to 20, in the Stadium, but apart from these thrills, Harvard has bowed to Army regularly. Not since the early era has the Harvard football team won in the Stadium against the Cadets and from all outward appearances they will not do so Saturday.

You cannot possibly figure Harvard to win on paper. Last year the Cadets won 7-6 and at that time Army did not have a team as strong as the present aggregation. Harvard had a stronger team in that game than the 1938 eleven and nothing but a complete upset can save Harvard from positive defeat tomorrow.

Devoid of Stars

In the game against Columbia last Saturday, Army lost in the second half after leading 18-6. It was mainly through their own errors and the individual brilliance of Sid Luckman, Columbia's great passer, and the all-round play of Art Radvillas, a back. Tomorrow Army cannot be expected to repeat those errors and even if they do, Harvard has shown no individual stars such as Luckman and Radvillas.

Speaking of stars, this Harvard team is devoid of outstanding players unless you rate the two ends, Capt. Bobby Green and Don Daughters. Their performances have been methodical and courageous to say the least, but they seldom flash the spectacular qualities which mark a star. Ken Booth is a powerful tackle, but the balance of the line is comprised of hard-working kids who face severe odds each game.

In the backfield only little Frank Foley has shown better than average. Cliff Wilson is confined to the hard work of blocking and backing up, while the spin plays have suffered from lack of good faking. Tomorrow Ben Smith, converted end, will replace Mike Cohen and he might do something offensively provided the defense does not become too handicapped with him in there. Torbert Macdonald has fallen short of promise as yet.

There is plenty of room for some youngster to reach the heights of stardom at Harvard, but most of the hidden lights lack game experience, and Coach Dick Harlow is prone to trust inexperience in his lineup against such teams as this schedule calls for. Joe Gardella is a new hope as a wing back to replace Macdonald and possibly he will 'spark' the team, but he is behind on condition and out of the picture on experience as yet.

Team Is Balanced

Army does not have players of the greatness of Red Cagle, Monk Meyer, Jack Buckler, and others, but there is team balance, power, and speed. Wilson, Long, Captain Schwenk, and Frontczak comprise an experienced backfield that can move against any team with a little help from the line.

Several men in the line will be new to Stadium spectators, such as Yeager at left end, Gillis at center and Engstrom at guard. Yeager is a tall, rugged basketball player for last year's jayvee team, strong defensively and a good pass snatcher. Gillis centered last year's plebe team and recently supplanted the veteran J. B. Maxwell. Mel Engstrom, reserve running guard last year, is trying to fill the hole left by the graduation of Bill Skaer. Harry Stella and Jim Lotozo have come from the reserve squad last year to hold their own at tackle.

Since Harvard would seemingly have a better chance against Army tomorrow than against Dartmouth next Saturday, it is reasonable to expect the Harlow group to put its best foot forward. Regardless of hope, the figures on paper concede nothing to the Crimson but the lame consolation of another prospective defeat in which they have a chance to look glorious again.

♪ ♪ ♪

This will be the first appearance of Coach Bill Wood with his edition of the Army team, Gar Davidson having been transferred elsewhere.

♪ ♪ ♪

The team arrived last night and is staying at Belmont Country Club tonight. They practiced in the Stadium this afternoon and tomorrow night they will stay at the Parker House, returning Sunday.

♪ ♪ ♪

There are 37 players in the advance squad.

♪ ♪ ♪

The Cadet corps arrives tomorrow morning. They will march to the Boston Common from the Huntington yards, disband, and re-assemble at the Harvard Yard.

♪ ♪ ♪

Lieut. Col. Louis E. Hibbs, graduate manager of athletics, opened an office at the Parker House this morning. Maj. R. Ernest Dupuy and Capt. F. A. March, 3d, public relations officers, are also at the Parker House.

♪ ♪ ♪

The two mules that accompany the team will be ridden by Cadets Stanley Scott and Eloy Alfaro. Scott will ride the government issue mule, Mr. Jackson, while Alfaro, a cadet from Ecuador, will ride the little mule, Poncho. Poncho is also from Ecuador.

Probable Harvard-West Point Lineup

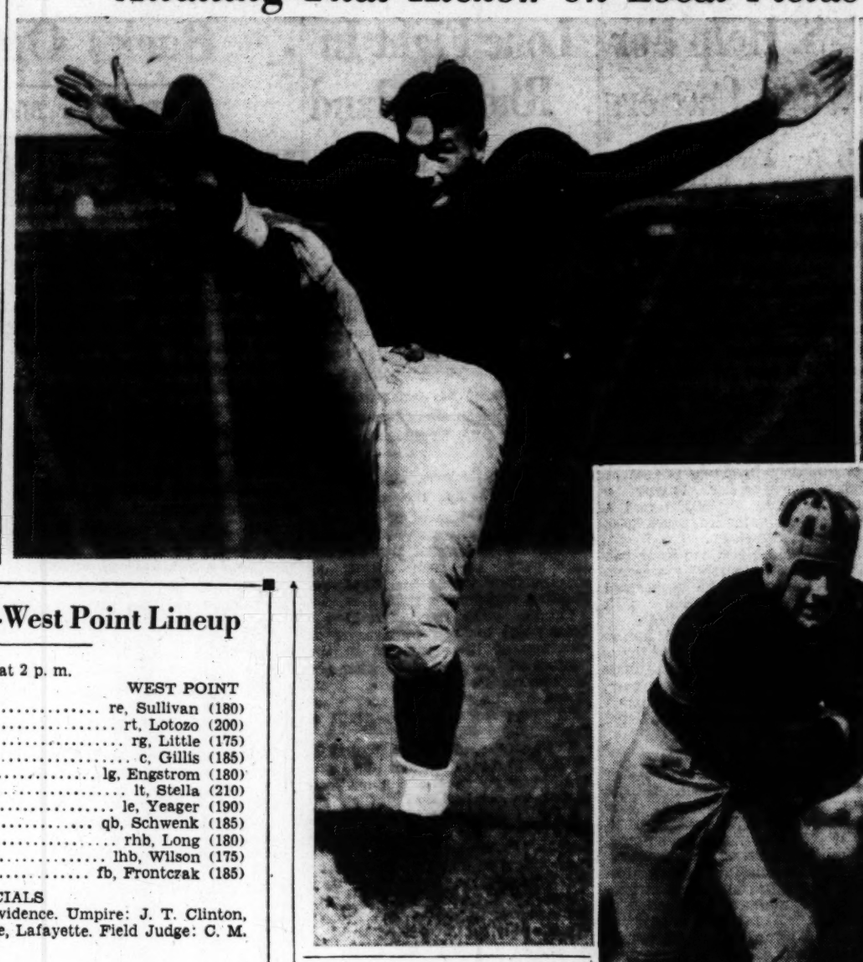
Saturday at 2 p. m.

HARVARD		WEST POINT
Capt. Green (171),	le	re, Sullivan (180)
Healey (198),	lt	rt, Lotozo (200)
Mellen (175),	lg	rg, Little (175)
Russell (192),	c	c, Gillis (185)
Glueck (180),	rg	lg, Engstrom (180)
Booth (194),	rt	lt, Stella (210)
Daughters (181),	re	le, Yeager (190)
Wilson (185),	qb	qb, Schwenk (185)
Foley (160),	lhb	rhb, Long (180)
Macdonald (178),	rhb	lhb, Wilson (175)
Smith (188),	fb	fb, Frontczak (185)

OFFICIALS

Referee: W. T. Halloran, Providence. Umpire: J. T. Clinton, Yale. Head Lineman: A. R. Lake, Lafayette. Field Judge: C. M. Waters, Williams.

Awaiting That Kickoff on Local Fields Tomorrow







By a Staff Photographer

Left: Francis Foley, Harvard. Upper right: Irwin Kopecky, Boston University. Lower center: Arthur Frontczak, West Point. Lower right: Al Pearson, Tufts captain.

College Football Publicity Stories Flood News Desks

NEW YORK, Oct. 14 (AP)—It is somehow alarming to learn that there are more than 400 college football publicity men in this country, each of them determined to place at least one man on this season's all-America eleven.

For these figures, and the warning implied, we are indebted to Bob Madry, who has been sing-song man for the University of North Carolina for 15 years. Bob is here with a trunk-full of photographs of his Tar Heels, who play New York University tomorrow.

Must Get Around

Bob's job, like that of the other 399-odd, calls for him to get around a great deal, establishing a new pitch each week and generally shedding miscellaneous information for the benefit of the sports writers.

Also in town are Dexter Teed of Colgate and Bob Woodworth of Purdue either of whom can recite off-hand the birthplace, nickname and favorite movie actress of every stalwart young athlete on his squad.

Madry, for instance, is the man touting Andy Bershak, the North Carolina end, as the greatest wingman ever seen.

"Maybe I was just a trifle enthusiastic about Andy," Bob admits now. "But I still say he was a great end. You can forget about that now, though. I've got a real all-America in this 'Sweet' Lalanne."

Most of these nicknames, incidentally, spring from the fertile imaginations of the members of the American College Publicity Association. Madry admits with some regret that he did not think up his newest star's unusual handle.

From Hawaiian Song

"No, somebody beat me to that 'Sweet' idea. They got it from that Hawaiian song—you know. The only thing is that Jim doesn't really pronounce his name that way. He's French, you know, from Louisiana."

Most of the campus publicity men have had newspaper experience and have a wide acquaintance among the country's football writers. Each of them has anywhere from one to six full-time assistants. His salary ranges up to $6,000 and $8,000 a year.

When the head man is on the road his assistants go on turning out bales of information which lands by the basketfull on the sports editor's desk. Madry spends about $1,000 each season on photographs alone.

One of the most appreciated functions of the tribe is its management of the football press boxes these Saturday afternoons. The publicity man at most stadia sees to it that the shivering typewriter-pounder is supplied with sandwiches and hot drinks and has a seat to sit on. Also, he has installed a loud-speaker system.

Sports Roundup

NEW YORK, Oct. 14 (AP)—Some queer things are happening out there in that Minnesota powerhouse . . . Bernie Bierman has a 217-pound fullback (Larry Buhler) playing right half and running the ends . . . Wilbur Moore, born and bred a right-half, is playing left and tearing the tackles apart for amazing yardage . . . Bierman has a converted fullback . . . George Faust—playing quarter, and, oh yes, just for a change, Fullback Marty Christianson is playing fullback . . . There is a hard-boiled hockey defense man (Mariucci) with a lot of body checking talent playing one end, and a basketball hot-shot guard (Butch Nash) playing the other . . . Guards play tackle and tackles play guard, and I am only sorry to report that centers Dan Elmer and John Kilbitski are not playing quarter . . . but give Bierman a chance—they may be there before the season is over . . .

♪ ♪ ♪

The baseball gossipers have Burleigh Grimes catching on at Rochester and Jimmy Wilson at Buffalo . . . Rex Enright is finding it hard installing the intricate Notre Dame system at South Carolina . . . Just to show you how Bill McKechnie feels about his second base problem, he has offered Linus Frey, Wally Berger and a promising kid catcher, Will Hershberger, to Boston for Tony Cuccinello.

♪ ♪ ♪

Most baseball men think Ray Schalk already has signed to manage the St. Louis Browns . . . Baseball men are beginning to wonder what is going to happen to Frankie Frisch? . . . The Brooklyn Club made money last season, but a lot of it went back into the expense column—the new lighting system, Babe Ruth's $15,000 salary, etc. . . . What's became of the Budge-turning-pro announcement? . . . From what they've been telling us it was all set for early this week.

Special Awards For N. E. Riflemen

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DURHAM, N. H.—Formal presentation of special military awards earned by members of the University of New Hampshire regiment of Reserve Officers Training Corps during summer camp activities has been made by Col. Edwin K. Smith, CAC, professor of military science and tactics.

In recognition of his achieving the highest individual score in the national ROTC-CMTC rifle match at Camp Perry, Ohio, J. Reginald Thompson of Berlin was the recipient of a plaque and gold medal. Roger S. Bruford, Roslindale, Mass., was presented with a special medal by the Massachusetts chapter of the Sons of the American Revolution for his "leadership, soldierly bearings, and military excellence" shown at Fort Devens, Mass.

Medals as members of the First Corps area ROTC rifle team at the national matches were given to Ralph C. McCrum, Portland, Maine, Thompson, and Bruford.

Flyers Buy Hergerts

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 14 (AP)—Ed Steffen, President of the Flyers of the American Hockey Association, announced yesterday purchase of Fred Hergerts from the Cleveland Barons of the International League. Hergerts was the Kansas City Greyhounds' highest scorer during the 1937-38 season. He broke into professional hockey in 1932 with Syracuse. The Flyers start training Oct. 24 and open here Nov. 8 with the Tulsa Oilers.

Indians Play in Quebec

QUEBEC, Que., Oct. 14 (CP)—Springfield Indians of the International-American Hockey League, will play at least three exhibition games during their pre-season training period here, Owner Lucien Garneau said yesterday. Their opponents will be Quebec Aces, Quebec senior amateur champions, Oct. 23; New Haven Eagles, also of the International-American loop, Oct. 26; and Montreal's N. H. L. Canadiens, Nov. 1.

College Football Results

Howard Payne 13, Austin 0.
John Carroll 20, Youngstown 12.
Rockhurst 32, Missouri Valley 0.
Sterling 13, York 6.

Dugout Topics

By Rumill

Fans May Boycott Cubs

From Chicago's wind-blown lake front comes the suggestion of a fan boycott on Wrigley Field next season. Not that the customers couldn't "take" the four-straight beatings by the Yankees. It sounded a sour note, of course, but the grandstand managers learn to absorb the bitter with the sweet.

What has them up in arms against the Cubs is the freeze-out of Former-Manager Charley Grimm in the little matter of dividing World Series coin. The subject became paramount while the classic was in progress, and then seemingly faded into the background. But now that the Yankee rout has been completed and discussed, new action arises on the Grimm situation.

The Chicago front office appears justified in contending that jovial Charley was well paid when he stepped down from the Cub leadership, to make room for Gabby Hartnett. After all, the ex-manager was paid in full for a season he little more than half completed. But Wrigley Field fans are looking at the human side of the picture, and many feel that the players deserved the Yankee defeats because of the cold-hearted way the one-time first baseman was ignored.

This series cash dividing is done exclusively by the players. Even Joe McCarthy does not sit in the clubhouse while the Yankees are voting shares. It is their money, to be distributed as they see fit. The front office cannot interfere, even if it wants to.

♪ ♪ ♪

Sitting on the Cub bench at Wrigley Field the day before the World Series opened, President Ford Frick paid tribute to a grand fellow and manager. The few Boston writers within earshot smiled with satisfaction as he said loudly: "Casey Stengel, in my opinion, is one of the game's leading managers. When he first came into the National League I thought, along with others, that he was a clown. But this season changed my mind."

Stengel and Bill McKechnie were not far behind Joe McCarthy in the race for highest managerial honors in 1938. But the Yankee skipper's three straight world crowns are far too prominent to pick either Bill or Casey ahead of him.

♪ ♪ ♪

Briefs . . . Stengel, incidentally, did not fine a single player this season . . . Jack Wilson is the only Red Sox pitcher with a 1938 losing record against the Yankees . . . The Portland "Strong Boy" dropped four out of five . . . Give Tony Lazzeri credit for Clay Bryant's development . . . Tony showed the young Cub hurler a new grip on the ball, ironing out his control.

♪ ♪ ♪

Johnny Vander Meer is opposed to a raised mound in the bull pen . . . He contends that a pitcher would enter the box with more confidence if he warmed up on level ground . . . The annual "We want Medwick" yell is heard in every National League city, including St. Louis . . . If Rickey trades Joe, he might just as well sell the club . . . But, come to think of it, they said that before he sold Dizzy Dean.

♪ ♪ ♪

Mickey Cochrane played in 1,482 American League games without being chased by an umpire . . . Chicago Cub pitchers this year averaged less than three bases on balls per game . . . Bill Terry needs a first baseman so bad, he is thinking of making a comeback himself . . . Remember the Cincinnati board of strategy two years ago? . . . It was little Charley Dressen and his two so-called "bodyguards—long George Kelly and big Tom Sheehan . . . Dressen will coach Brooklyn next season, Kelly remains with the Bees and Sheehan replaces Donie Bush as manager at Minneapolis.

Bruins Report This Week End

Trifle early to talk hockey but the Boston Bruins tentative roster list is at hand which reminds that the players are due to report at Hershey, Pa., Sunday. Manager Art Ross and Cooney Weiland, newly appointed assistant to Ross, will meet the group in Toronto. Practice will officially begin Monday morning.

Today a Year Ago

By the Associated Press

Pittsburgh Pirates bought Outfielder Johnny Rizzo from Columbus of the American Association.

Electric Machine For Bowling Pins

HELENA, Mont. (AP)—Bowlers are about to lose their number one alibi: "The pins weren't spotted properly."

J. R. Kaiserman and Art Merkle of Helena have invented a system that takes all the guess work out of spotting.

With pins in the proper places, an electric circuit is made. This circuit is connected with a triangle and in the triangle are 10 lights to represent each pin. Each pin on the bowling alley has an electrical connection so delicate that if the pin is off a fraction of an inch the light to which it is connected fails to burn.

When the bowler knocks down a pin the light goes out. Thus the device not only is referee to settle disputes between player and pinsetter over the setting of pins but is also an automatic scorer. The lighted triangle can be placed on the wall in sight of both players and spectators.

The inventors claim the appliance does not change the weight of the pins, nor does it interfere with the free movement of pins and balls.

Gridiron Center To Be Beautified

By the Associated Press

Washington, Oct. 14

J. Kingsbury Espey, General Manager of the Redskins, decided today the professional grid game needs more color.

"The middle of the American football field has been drab too long," he said. "We're going to do something about it—we're going to rouge the 50-yard line.

"Yes, sir, we're going to put a big yellow line across the field, and then we're going to put a red stripe down its middle—as crimson as ever got on a co-ed's lips."

He's convinced that the innovation will sweep the country.

Another Busy Football Week End in the Offing

By Leavitt Morris
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

For the second successive Saturday, Tufts, Harvard, Northeastern, and Boston University will be hosts to visiting elevens tomorrow afternoon.

The Jumbos are slated to entertain Middlebury College from Vermont at the Medford Oval; the Crimson team marches against the Army at the Stadium; the Huskies tackle an undefeated Lowell Textile team at Huntington Field, and the Terriers meet little-known Upsala from East Orange, N. J., at Fenway Park.

Seeking First Victories

Tufts and Harvard still will be seeking initial season victories, both elevens having lost their first two games. Northeastern and Boston University broke into the "black" column last Saturday at the expense of Bates and St. Lawrence, respectively.

Triumphs for the local elevens tomorrow afternoon, if any, are going to come the hard way. If either Harvard or Northeastern emerge victorious these victories will be considered major upsets. The Terriers, because of their man-power and experience, are given the edge over Upsala, while Tufts is given an even chance to defeat Middlebury.

Outside of the task Harvard has on its hands tomorrow afternoon, Northeastern is going to be the hardest pressed to win. The Lowell eleven has won four straight games. They started off the season with an upset victory over New Hampshire, 20 to 0, and then they compiled 63 points in their next two games to beat Panzer, 39 to 0, and New Britain Teachers, 24 to 0. Last Wednesday Lowell had a narrow escape at the hands of unorganized Hyannis Teachers College, but managed to win, 12 to 6.

Huskies Must Hustle

Just for comparison, New Hampshire beat Bates, 22 to 6, two weeks ago, and last Saturday it was all Northeastern could do to down the Bobcats, 6 to 0. While comparison of scores in this modern era of football means little or nothing, they do indicate that Jimmy Dunn's boys have got to hustle out there on Huntington Field tomorrow afternoon if victory is to be achieved.

Boston University is by no means taking Upsala lightly, despite the fact the experts have given the Terriers the victory edge. Coach Pat Hanley has spent most of this past week cautioning his charges about taking any team lightly in these modern times. In view of the scare St. Lawrence threw into the B. U. squad last Saturday, Pat feels his boys have learned one of the most valuable lessons in football—not to be overconfident.

In some circles Upsala is figured to give the Terriers an interesting afternoon. They have only one defeat in three starts and that one was nothing to be ashamed about. Mighty Fordham beat Upsala, 47 to 0, two weeks ago. The East Orange, N. J., eleven has triumphs over Muhlenberg, 14 to 13, and Panzer, the team Lowell Textile thumped, 33 to 0.

Consistent Point After

Boston University did not scout Upsala, therefore little is known about their attack. There is, however, one thing that concerns Pat, and that is the consistency in which this Viking eleven has in kicking the point after touchdown. This has been one of the Terriers' weaknesses this year, despite the hours of practice Pat has had the boys spend on it.

Paul L. Woerner, former all-America guard at Navy in 1927, is now coaching his fifth team at Upsala. During the four-year period ending in 1937, he had compiled a record of 17 victories, 10 losses, and four ties. Prior to his entrance to the United States Naval Academy, Coach Woerner attended Barringer High School in Newark, where he played almost every position on the team. He then entered Swarthmore College, where he played one year of varsity football.

Middlebury meets Tufts with one defeat and two victories. The Vermont eleven lost to Williams, 13 to 0, and then went on to score vietories over Hartwick, 8 ti 6, and Coast Guard, 7 to 0.

Foxx, Boston Red Sox, Has One of His Best Seasons

CHICAGO (AP)—If the number 13 never before meant anything in the life of James Emory Foxx, it does now.

The major league baseball season just ended was the 13th in a row for Foxx as a full-fledged American Leaguer and it was one of his best.

The Boston Red Sox first baseman, who has been under the .300 mark only twice in his major career, wound up with the 1938 batting championship, final unofficial figures giving him an average of .349. He also batted in the most runs, 174, was second in home runs with 50, second in runs scored with 139, and third in hits with 197.

His hit total, in addition to the homers, included nine triples and 33 doubles, and gave him first in the total base department with 398.

Heath Runner-up

The pace setter in the race for the batting title in August, Foxx grabbed the lead for keeps in September and finished five points ahead of Jeff Heath, despite a hot finish by the Cleveland rookie.

It was Foxx's second league championship. He won the title in 1933 while with Philadelphia with a mark of .356.

After Heath's .344 average in this year's final ratings were the following sluggers, in order:

Ben Chapman, Boston, 340; Buddy Myer, Washington, .336; Cecil Travis, Washington, .335; Hal Trosky, Cleveland, .334; Hank Steinbacher, Chicago, .331; Rip Radcliff, Chicago, .330; Earl Averill, Cleveland, .330; Joe Cronin, Boston, .325.

Vosmik Eleventh

In 11th place was Joe Vosmik, a point behind Boss Cronin, and giving the league's runner-up team four of the ranking clubbers. In fact, there was such a monopoly on slugging honors by four clubs, that the other four, including the champion New York Yankees, failed to land a man.

The department winners, other than Foxx, were: Runs — Hank Greenberg, Detroit, 145. Hits—Vosmik, 210. Two-base hits—Cronin, 51. Three-base hits—Heath, 18. Home runs—Greenberg, 58. Stolen bases—Frank Crosetti, New York, 27.

Bob Grove of Boston topped the pitchers for the fifth time in his major-league career with a record of 14 victories and 4 defeats. Red Ruffing of New York won the most games and was runner-up with 21 and 7. Buck Newsom of St. Louis was the only other pitcher to win 20 games, finishing with a record of 20 and 16. Bob Feller of Cleveland fanned 18 Detroit batters for a new major league record on the final day of the race and led in strikeouts with 240.

Boston led in team batting with .299. Detroit and St. Louis tied at .975 in fielding. New York's 175 was tops in double plays and its 174 tops in homers.

Dutton Is Elated Over Youngsters

SASKATOON, Saskatchewan, Oct. 14 (CP)—Mervyn (Red) Dutton, the "Keep Punching" Manager of New York Americans in the National Hockey League, is elated with the amateur players attending the club's second annual hockey school here.

"Maybe the Fall rains and the good crops are responsible; but that's the biggest and best looking bunch of young hockey players I've seen at a school for a long time," Red remarked after watching the youngsters go through two sessions of skating practice.

Doug Cairns, who played with Sudbury last winter, was the only one of the Amerks' pupils missing when Dutton called his school to order for the first skating practice.

All regulars on the Americans' roster were present for the second workout except Johnny Gallagher, Kenora (Ontario) defenceman, sold to Americans last Fall by Detroit Red Wings.

The other Easterners on the team, Al Murray, Nels Stewart, Hooley Smith, Johnny Sorrell and Alfie Moore, arrived in time for afternoon workouts. Art Chapman of Winnipeg and Sweeney Schriner and Lorne Carr of Calgary also missed the morning workout.

Worcester Academy Meets Harvard '42

The Harvard freshman football team will meet Worcester Academy on the freshman gridiron at Soldiers Field tomorrow afternoon at 2. Admission to the game will be 55 cents and tickets will be sold at Gate 19, opposite the Newell Boat House. The freshmen opened their season last week against Exeter and lost 3—0. Worcester has played one game, tying Cushing Academy, 6—6. Harvard last defeated Worcester in 1934, 19—6. Worcester in 1935 won, 6—0, the teams tied 6—6 in 1936, and a year ago Worcester won, 21—6.

The varsity soccer team will meet Amherst at Amherst in the second game of the season, having defeated Tufts 5—0 last Saturday. Coach Jack Carr will take 18 players and will be accompanied by Manager Donald Goodrich.

The freshman soccer team will open its season against Exeter on the field behind the Harvard Business School at 2:45 o'clock tomorrow afternoon. Exeter, however, has defeated New Hampton School, 10—0, and Dartmouth freshmen, 3—1.

Five Years Ago

By the Associated Press

Pittsburgh whipped Navy 34-6 and Michigan overwhelmed Cornell 40-0 in top football games.

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Apartment House Swimming Pools Urged by Singer

Swimming pools on the roofs of apartment houses and in more of the hotels would add considerably to the daily life of the busy artiste, Lotte Lehmann indicated when interviewed this morning at the Copley Plaza Hotel, just before catching a train back to New York.

The famous mezzo soprano of the Metropolitan Opera Association arrived in Boston yesterday and sang last evening at Wellesley College. She will return to Boston for her concert with Lauritz Melchior on Sunday afternoon, Oct. 30, at Symphony Hall.

Riding horses and swimming are her favorite sports, but since she allows very little time for anything but her singing she is enthusiastic about the idea of having the swimming pools handy to the city dweller, and is astonished that the United States, so progressive in such matters, should not have built them into apartment buildings yet.

Sports aside, however, singing, naturally, is what she loves to do most of all, and her advice to the young student is, "Don't live a very gay life. You cannot be a great singer and do that. Give up longing for amusement. If you feel that it is a shame you have to give up going to a party, then you had better stop thinking seriously of singing."

Persons who wish to develop their voices and become opera stars, she added, must look upon the task as a mission and a duty, and prefer it both as work and as pastime. "I cannot say I have made any sacrifices," she said, "because I am so bound to music. It was never any loss to me to forgo a party in order to sing."

What moves Madame Lehmann most deeply she finds is the response over the air. From her radio audiences she receives touching tribute in the form of letters of thanks.



Emma Jettick

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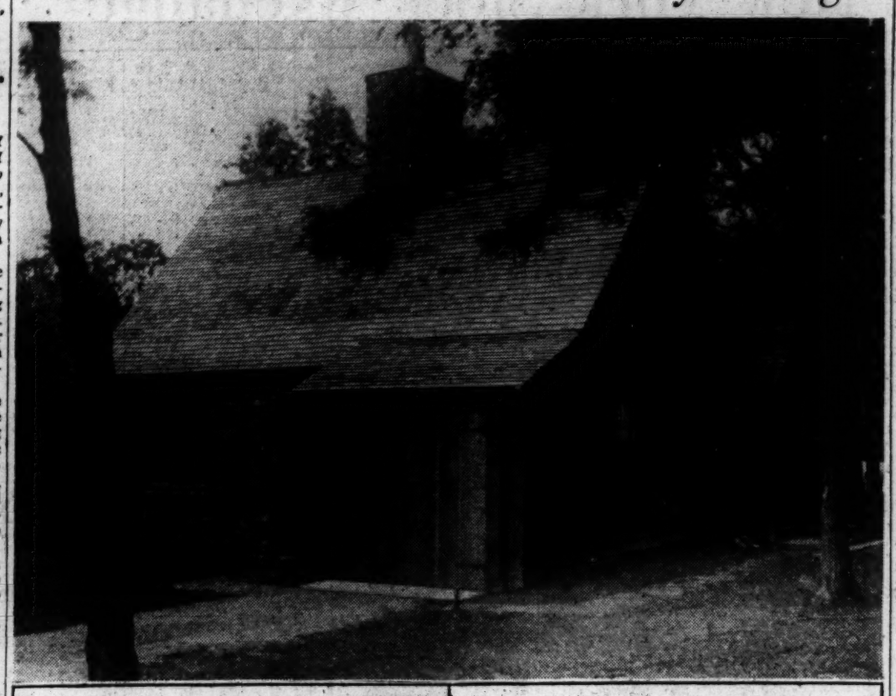
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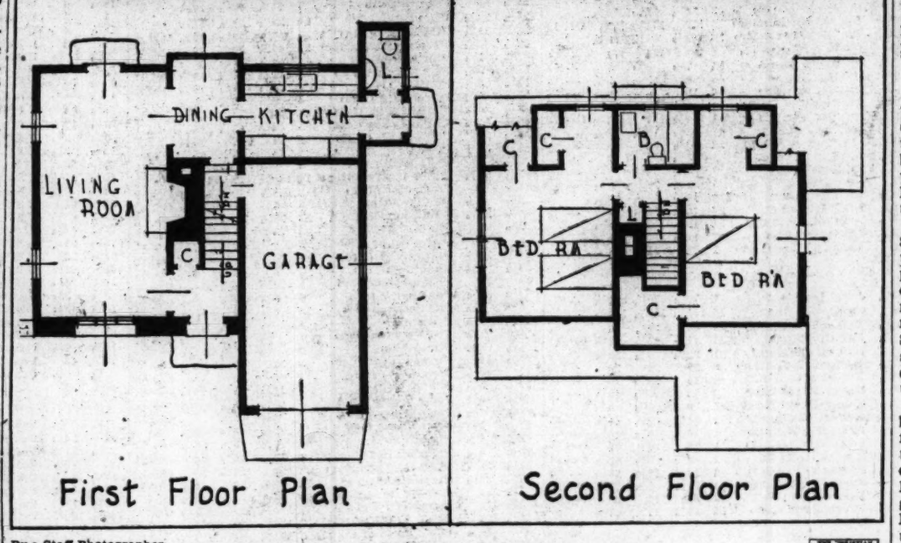
THE BLUE STORE

Dudley Street Terminal, Boston, Mass



Small Houses Set Well in Woodsy Settings





By a Staff Photographer

One Way to Escape Burdening Taxes

On the Worcester Turnpike close to the Wellesley Hills underpass is a new woodsy development in which homes are being sold as fast as they are built. Above is a $7,000 house recently sold in this community. Design and floor plans are by Royal Barry Wills, recently recognized by Life Magazine as one of the outstanding architects in America.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 The Boston Hour	Dance Interlude	"Dick Tracy"	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:15 The Boston Hour	A. Rollini's Orchestra	"Your Family"; sketch.	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:30 Doris Rhodes, songs	"Don Winslow"; sketch	"Jack Armstrong"; sk.	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45 Circus sketch	Tom Mix	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Dad and Junior"	"Reading the Comics"
6:00 News; sportshots	News; weather; music	News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 "Howie Wing"; sk.	Studio program	Eddie Casey, sports	Dinner concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Sports Review	"Serenaders"	Voice of New England	Dinner concert	Sport reports
6:45 Rhythm Time	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sport reports	Eddie Deas' Orchestra
7:00 "Drama Time"	Political talk	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	Dick Stutz' Orchestra
7:15 "Lum and Abner"	Studio program	Hollywood comment	"Laff Parade"	"Five Star Final"
7:30 Jack Haley with	Revelers; quartet	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger";	"Voice of Israel"
7:45 Ted Fiorito's Or.	"Vocal Varieties"	"Musical Moments"	dramatic sketch	"Voice of Israel"
8:00 "First Nighter";	M. Spitalny's Orchestra	Lucille Manners, so-	"Musical Album"	Freddie Greene's Music
8:15 drama	M. Spitalny's Orchestra	prano; Robert Sim-	"Musical Album"	Pete Herman's Orch.
8:30 Burns and Allen;	"If I Had the Chance";	mons; Frank Black's	"Symphonic Strings"	Jerry Baker, songs
8:45 Ray Noble's Orch.	interviews	Orchestra	"Symphonic Strings"	Dance music; sports
9:00 "Hollywood Hotel";	Paul Martin's Music	"Waltz Time"; Frank	Jack Fisher's Orchestra	Organ and piano
9:15 music and dra-	Paul Martin's Music	Munn; Abe Lyman's Or.	Jacques Renard's Orch.	"Music of Masters"
9:30 matic program;	News dramatizations	"Death Valley Days";	Political talk	Eddie Deas' Orchestra
9:45 guest stars	News dramatizations	dramatic sketch	Dick Jurgen's Orchestra	Pete Herman's Orch.
10:00 President Roose-	President Roosevelt:	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	President Roosevelt:	President Roosevelt:
10:15 velt: talk; music	talk; music	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	talk; music	talk; music
10:30 Jack Berch's Music	Felix Knight, tenor	Commentator	"Jazz Nocturne"	Dick Stutz' Orchestra
10:45 "Viewpoints"	"State of the Nation"	J. Crawford, organist	"Jazz Nocturne"	"The Monitor News"
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; weather; music	News Service	Bob Crosby's Orchestra	Request Serenade
11:15 Sports; talk; music	Music As You Desire It	Weather Service	Jacques Renard's Orch.	Request Serenade
11:30 Clyde Lucas' Orch.	Music As You Desire It	Russ Morgan's Orch.	"Nation's Playhouse"	John Kirby's Orchestra
11:45 Clyde Lucas' Orch.	Music As You Desire It	Russ Morgan's Orch.	"Nation's Playhouse"	John Kirby's Orchestra

Saturday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
10:00 Children's program	Three Romeos; vocal	Saturday Morning Club;	"The Marriage Clinic"	Studio speaker
10:15 Children's program	Viennese Ensemble	orchestra; soloists	"The Marriage Clinic"	Studio speaker
10:30 Four Corners	Child Education Talk	"Charioteers"; quartet	"The First Offender";	"Shopping With You"
10:45 Theater	"Swing Serenade"	Commentator	drama	"Shopping With You"
11:00 Cincinnati Con-	Four-H Club	"No School Today";	"Musical Early Edition"	Al Rawley's Music
11:15 servatory of Mu-	Male Quartet	children's program	Organ recital	Al Rawley's Music
11:30 sic: Brahms' Trio,	Weather; music; talk	Mass. State Federation	U. S. Army Band	"Rubin's Discoveries"
11:45 Op. 8, featured	"Four of Us"	of Women's Clubs	U. S. Army Band	"Rubin's Discoveries"
12:00 Kate Smith Speaks	News; Dance Revue;	Voice, violin, and organ	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15 News	stocks	recital	Agricultural talk	Italian program
12:30 "The Goofs"	National Grange pro-	"Musical Roundup"	Italian music program	Music; weather
12:45 "The Goofs"	gram: United States	"Musical Roundup"	Italian music program	"The Monitor News"
1:00 All Hands on Deck	Army Band	News Service	Women's club news	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 All Hands on Deck	Nat'l Grange program	Hillbilly Duo	Sport reports	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 'Football Souvenir'	Music; talk	Bobby Norris, violin	"Gloom Chasers"	Short Story Editor
1:45 Holy Cross-Carne-	Ray Kinney's Orch.	Yale-Navy football	Treasures in Melody	Columbia-Colgate foot-
2:00 gie Tech.: football	"Armchair Quartet"	game	A. Candelori's Orchestra	ball game
2:15 Holy Cross-Carne-	Network program	Yale-Navy football	Sport reports	Columbia-Colgate foot-
2:30 gie Tech.: football	Network program	game	Sport reports	ball game
2:45 Holy Cross-Carne-	Notre Dame-Illinois	Yale-Navy football	Notre Dame-Illinois	Columbia-Colgate foot-
3:00 gie Tech.: football	football game	game	football game	ball game
3:15 Holy Cross-Carne-	Notre Dame-Illinois	Yale-Navy football	Notre Dame-Illinois	Columbia-Colgate foot-
3:30 gie Tech.: football	football game	game	football game	ball game
3:45 Holy Cross-Carne-	Notre Dame-Illinois	Yale-Navy football	Notre Dame-Illinois	Columbia-Colgate foot-
4:00 gie Tech.: football	football game	game	football game	ball game
4:15 Holy C.-Carnegie	Notre Dame-Illinois	Yale-Navy football	Notre Dame-Illinois	Columbia-Colgate game
4:30 Army-Harvard	football game	Pittsburgh-Wisconsin	football game	Stephen Charles' Orch.
4:45 football game	Notre Dame-Illinois	football game	Notre Dame-Illinois	Sport reports
5:00 "The Boston Hour"	football game	Pittsburgh-Wisconsin	football game	Sport reports
5:15 "The Boston Hour"	Notre Dame-Illinois	football game	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:30 Eddie Duchin's Or.	Al Roth's Orchestra	"Swingology"; variety	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45 "Rhythm Revue"	Music	program	"Book Theater"	Sport reports
6:00 News; sportshots	News; weather; music	News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 "Merrymakers"	Spanish Revue; news	Eddie Casey, sports	Dinner concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Sports comment	Football news	Political talk	Dinner concert	Sport reports
6:45 "Songs for You"	Les Brown's Orchestra	Dramatization	Sport results	Eddie Deas' Orchestra
7:00 Commentator	"Message of Israel"	"Avalon Time"; Red	News Service	Dick Stutz' Orchestra
7:15 Clyde Lucas' Orch.	"Message of Israel"	Foley, soloist; guests	Mitchell Ayres' Orch.	Shandor's Gypsies
7:30 Joe E. Brown:	Jim's Question Bee	Richard Himber's Or.	Mitchell Ayres' Orch.	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:45 H. Sosnik's Orch.	Jim's Question Bee	John Hay Centennial	"Musical Album"	Freddie Greene's Music
8:00 'Johnny Presents':	Al Donahue's Orchestra	Tommy Riggs and Betty	Lawrence Welk's Orch.	"Jungle Jim"
8:15 Russ Morgan's Or.	Al Donahue's Orchestra	Lou; L. Clinton's Or.	Lawrence Welk's Orch.	V. Cratil, songs
8:30 "Professor Quiz";	"The Pie Cure"; drama	Fred Waring and His	George Olsen's Orch.	Dance Music
8:45 questions; answers	"The Pie Cure"; drama	Pensylvanians	George Olsen's Orch.	Dance Music; sports
9:00 "Drama Time"	National Barn Dance;	'Vox Pop'; Parks John-	Hawaiian Music	Spy Stories
9:15 "Dance Time"	Henry Burr; soloists;	son, W. Butterworth	Hawaiian Music	Spy Stories
9:30 "Saturday Night	vocal groups; "Hoosier	"America Dances"	Jack Fisher's Orchestra	Pete Herman's Orch.
9:45 Serenade"	Hot Shots	"America Dances"	"The Playboys"	Dick Stutz' Orchestra
10:00 Your Hit Parade:	NBC Symphony Or-	"America Dances"	Bob Hardy's Orchestra	Ivan Frank's Orchestra
10:15 vocalists; quartet;	chestra: Arturo Tos-	"America Dances"	Bob Hardy's Orchestra	Edide Deas' Orchestra
10:30 W. C. Fields	canini, conductor	Fats Waller's Orch.	Colonel Merriwether's	"Front Page Drama"
10:45 Political talk	NBC Symphony Or-	Fats Waller's Orch.	Minstrel Show	"The Monitor News"
11:00 Weather; news	chestra: Arturo Tos-	News Service	Walter Miller's Orch.	Dance music
11:15 Sports; talk; music	canini, conductor	Weather Service	Walter Miller's Orch.	Dance music
11:30 Chas. Barrow's Or.	News; weather; music	Abe Lyman's Orchestra	Dick Jurgen's Orchestra	"Day's End"
11:45 Chas. Barrow's Or.	Dance Orchestra	Abe Lyman's Orchestra	Dick Jurgen's Orchestra	"Day's End"

Sunday's Features

10:30 WNAC (WEAF—National), "American Society of Ancient Instruments."

12:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), Music Hall chamber concert, Erno Rapee, conductor: Verdi's "La Traviata," with Robert Weede, Rosemarie Brancato, and Jan Peerce.

12:30 WNAC (WEAF—National), University of Chicago Round Table discussion: John A. Lapp, Paul H. Douglas, and Grace Abbott, guests.

1:00 WBZ (WJZ — National), "Great Plays": "The Trojan Women," with Blanche Yurka.

1:30 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), "Europe Calling."

2:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Walberg Brown Strings.

3:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), "The Magic Key"; Symphonic Orchestra, direction of Frank Black; Walter Hampden in scene from "Richelieu"; Virginia Rea, soprano; Elizabeth Lennox, contralto; Alec Templeton.

3:45 WNAC (WEAF—National), International broadcast from Paris.

3:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), "Everybody's Music"; Columbia Symphony Orchestra, Howard Barlow, conducting.

5:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), Metropolitan Opera Auditions of the Air: Wilfred Pelletier's Orchestra with Anna Schramm and Edouard Grobe; interview with Giovanni Martenelli.

5:30 WEEI (WABC — Columbia), Ben Bernie, with Lew Lehr and Manny Prager.

6:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), "The Silver Theater"; Conrad Nagle, m. c. Cary Grant in "Wings in the Dark."

6:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), Winston Churchill's Answer to Hitler; from London.

6:30 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), "The Laugh Liner," with Billy House, comedian.

7:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), "The People's Platform"; Forum discussion: "The Place of Politics in Relief"; Lyman Bryson presiding.

7:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), "Popular Classics"; orchestra; soloist.

7:00 WNAC (WEAF — National), Jack Benny program, with Mary Livingstone, Kenny Baker, Phil Harris' Orchestra.

7:30 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), "The Passing Parade," with John Nesbitt.

7:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), "Sunday Night at Seth Parker's"; dramatization with music.

7:30 WNAC (WEAF—National), Bandwagon: Leo Reisman's Orchestra.

8:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), New England Town Meeting from Faneuil Hall.

8:00 WNAC (WEAF — National), Don Ameche; Judy Canova; Annie, and Zeke: Dorothy Lamour; Edgar Bergen; Nelson Eddy; Sonja Henie.

8:00 WAAB (WOR — Mutual), "Bach Cantata Series"; conductor, Alfred Wallenstein.

9:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Sunday Evening Hour: Symphony Orchestra, Jose Iturbi, conducting, with Richard Crooks, guest.

9:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), "Hollywood Playhouse"; Charles Boyer and Maureen O'Sullivan in "The Artists."

10:30 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), "Headlines and Bylines," with Ralph Edwards, H. V. Kaltenborn, and Gilbert Seldes.

Trend Is Seen From Cities To Low Taxation Localities

The Real Estate Week
A Friday Feature

By W. Clifford Harvey

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

While tax relief for hard-pressed real estate owners falls under the broad heading of "government economy" advocated this fall by nearly every Massachusetts candidate for state office, Rodney W. Long, president of the Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange, today challenged energetic candidates to test their vote-pulling power on a clear-cut platform of definite tax limitations upon all property owners.

Thinking to shake politicians loose from the traditional practice of using real estate taxation as "a blank check" without some sort of legislative restrictions, many candidates for public office according to Mr. Long have been stalled in their efforts to halt political spendings drawn from the pockets of property holders. That is because the evils of excessive spending, he said, are inherent in a tax system that was started "in horse-and-buggy days."

Mr. Long labeled the general property tax administered by the Commonwealth as "one of the worst taxes in the world, so flagrantly unjust that its continuance can be explained only by the public's ignorance of taxation principles."

A Political Opportunity

Here, he felt, is a distinct opportunity for some political aspirant to choose a platform of education in tax relief that might justifiably bring to that candidate sufficient votes to put him in office and keep him there until he has fulfilled the task of reducing property taxes.

The real estate head stipulated $25 on $1000 as the highest amount that real estate can pay for tax purposes and remain solvent. As evidence of the truth of this statements, he pointed to the widespread migration of industry out of the State, the tearing down of buildings and the broadening sweep of home developments in communities where taxes were the lowest.

He referred to the uncertainty of business, prevailing unemployment, foreclosures and virtually bankrupt towns and cities as further evidence of the futility of a tax system that holds real estate in the light of the goose that laid the golden egg. Unless the Legislature sets restrictions upon the number of eggs to be required of the goose, said Mr. Long, the legislators will wake up someday to find that the coveted bird has taken flight.

After All the Talk

Theoretical reformers, said Mr. Long, have preached economies. But buildings are still being torn down. Wishful thinkers, he added, have run the gantlet of legislative criticism by advocating reductions in property taxes. But still there are no results, he said, forcing him to the conclusion that the only way to obtain economy is to enforce it by constitutional limitations.

Mr. Long believed that a candidate who would clarify the tax situation to the people and run on the platform of a $25 tax limitation on real estate would win the support of the State's millions of property owners.

"When the people understand the value of tax limitation," he said, "they will demand a fair and modernized tax system that will provide politicians with only such money as discreet economy dictates. The Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange has studied the tax situation and come to the conclusion that $25 per $1000 is a sound figure."

Citing the experience of Ohio with a $15 tax limitation on real estate, Mr. Long gave these definite advantages quoted from former Gov. Myers Y. Cooper: limitation of governmental expenditures; partial shifting of government costs upon those who have heretofore escaped tax responsibilities; sounder financial program for schools; stabilization of real estate values, heavy reductions in tax delinquents.

"And what does the Governor of Ohio say about the opposition to tax limitation?" Mr. Long answers: "He says that such opposition is based more on fear than factual possibilities of crippling public service.

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Saturday, Oct. 15

12:00	WORL	920kc
12:45	WMEX	1500kc
3:00	WORL	920kc
6:00	WMEX	1500kc
10:45	WMEX	1500kc
	Shortwave	
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

Mother Church Radiocast

For Sunday, Oct. 16

7 p. m.—W1XAL (6.04mc), Chimes and service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts

Christian Science Program

For Sunday, Oct. 16

5 p. m.—W1XAL (11.79mc), Devotional program, presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Tonight's Radio Specials

7:30 **WEEI** New season by Jack Haley, comedian; Lucille Ball; Virginia Verrill, songs; Ted Fiorito's Orchestra.

8:00 **WEEI** "First Nighter" drama: "Crime Doesn't Play."

8:15 **W1XAL** (6.04mc), "Pathways to Peace": "Secretary of State Hull, Peace Maker," Saville R. Davis.

8:30 **WBZ** "If I Had the Chance": Cal Tinney interviews Neysa McMein, artist; Antoine, beautician; Eddie Green, comedian; Mal Stevens, football coach.

9:00 **WEEI** "Hollywood Hotel": Heather Angel, Herbert Marshall, and Charles Butterworth in "Berkeley Square"; Frances Langford and Jean Sablon, vocalists; orchestra.

9:30 **WNAC** "Death Valley Days" drama: "Lady, the Little White Mare," a true story paralleling "Black Beauty" of fiction.

10:00 **WEEI, WBZ, WAAB, WMEX,** 1938 Community Mobilization for Human Needs: addresses, President Roosevelt, Charles P. Taft; Cincinnati Symphony Orchestra, Jose Iturbi, conductor. Debussy's "Festivals"; Prelude to Act 3, Wagner's "Lohengrin"; Sibelius's "Finlandia."

10:00 **WNAC** Guy Lombardo and his Royal Canadians in new NBC program series.

10:30 **WNAC** New series of "The Story Behind the Headlines," comment by Cesar Saerchinger, foreign correspondent, editor, and commentator.

10:45 **WEEI** George E. Biggers, Governor of the Social Security Board, and Miss Jane M. Hoey, Director of the Bureau of Public Assistance, interviewed by Miss Ruth Brine on "Aid to the Aged."

11:15 **WBZ** "Music As You Desire It": recordings of Gilbert and Sullivan's "Princess Ida," by D'Oyly Carte Opera Company.

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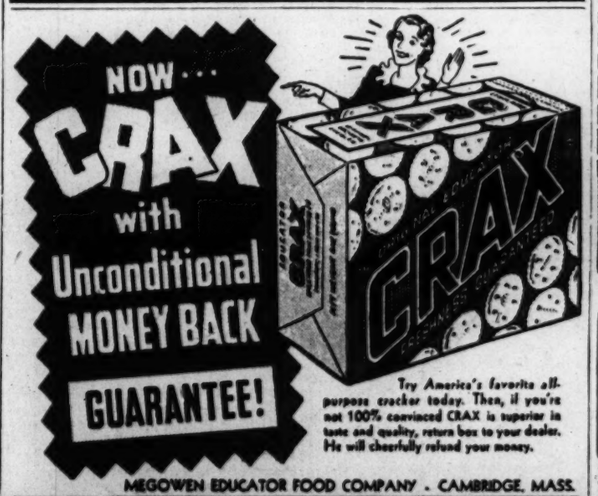
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		3 Rms. & Kit.-Din.	$80
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		4 Rms. & Kitchen	$80
THE MAJESTIC	— 33 Park St., Malden	—2 Rms. & Kit.-Din.	$50
		3 Rms. & Pull.-Kit.	$48
THE LYNWOOD	—166 Mountain Ave., Malden	—2 Rms. & Kit.	$42
CHESTNUT MANOR	—189 Chestnut Hill Ave., Brighton	—2 Rms. & Kit.-Din.	$45
THE CONCORD	—381 Broadway, Somerville	3 Rms. & Kit.-Din.	$60
THE EDGERLY	— 25 Edgerly Road, Back Bay	2 Rms. & Kit.	$28-$32
		1 Rm. & Kit.	$22

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Here and There in Boston Shops

By Janet Treat

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Are you one of those people who try hard every so often to catch up on your sleep? If so . . . we think you should be introduced to Filene's "Slumber corner"; an amusing little "Sleep Center," on the first floor. That is, all the items there seem amusing as you look at them; but you'll realize that they're most sensible as time elapses! They have, first of all, the "Sleep-Shade" which we told you about recently. A black sateen covering that goes over your eyes and makes daytime a veritable nighttime; everything is so black when you wear one. And after the first couple times you simply aren't conscious of its presence! $1. There are other items there, too . . . choicest of which we'd say is the "Prop-Pilo"; designed to make it possible for a person to sit up in bed and read, or partake of one's breakfast on a tray without slithering all over the place. Now, ordinarily one collects all the available pillows in the household and then spends the best part of one's lounging moments in rearranging them, plumping them up, and trying to get them to stay in place! But the "Prop-Pilo" simply eliminates all this bother. Because it's a pillow with a steel back support, which allows you to sit up all the way, half way, or just in-between. Comfortably, with the body support you need for comfort. $7.95.

What's Going On in the Arts

'Too Hot to Handle'

The conflict in China provides part of the background of the new Metro picture, "Too Hot to Handle," at the State and Orpheum, a lively melodrama which makes up to a degree in pace what it lacks in freshness of material. Myrna Loy plays a gullible, fearless aviator, who is tossed about in a feud between rival newsreel photographers. The character makes Miss Loy out to be several steps below her undoubted intelligence, but her admirers can discount that. Clark Gable puts a good deal of life into the proceedings because of his bouncing and good-humored style, even though his fence-sitting part makes him out to be at once a lively man about town and a potential husband who will spend every evening in the company of his wife-to-be.

So, a film that will please the Gable-Loy following, despite the inanities they are required to go through with, in a yarn which appears to be the result of combining two weak stories in an effort to make one good one. The plot hits its top note when Mr. Gable impersonates a witch doctor in the process of rescuing Miss Loy's brother from jungle savages.

The companion film, "Girl's School" provides mild sub-deb entertainment, with Anne Shirley and Nan Grey in the leads.

Character Apartments

IN NEW BUILDING

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Here's a Glorified Carpet Sweeper

Experience tells us that the chances are that the carpet sweeper you are pushing around day after day is the one you had way back when you first began to keep house. (Remember?) If so, then no wonder you feel that using it is just a case of misdirected energy! Because what you need now is one of those dandy little pick-uppers called the "O-Pan-Top" . . . which you can buy at C. P. Hovey's, or down in Jordan Marsh Basement Store. It's a glorified carpet sweeper, the 1938 model de-luxe, as 'twere, with as much dash in its line as you'll find in its efficiency, designed with the sole purpose of giving mother more leisure. That is, it is supposed to clean things up in record time with a minimum amount of energy. Which of course always pleases any woman! It has a self-adjusting brush; which means that it will work on fat rugs as well as thin ones; we're told it has a way of getting threads, hairs and what not in its clutches and keeping them there and its streamlined design enables you to whisk it in under dressers and beds without marring the woodwork. But there's an extra wide rubber bumper there anyhow . . . just in case, and, if all this isn't enough for you, then consider the fact that the top of the "open top" opens up just like an automobile hood and you lift out the inner dust pan. So you see there is none of the usual bother of dithering around with gadgets that have to be worked up and down. All for the matter of $5.95.

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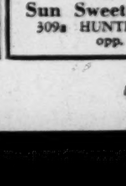
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opp. Y. M. C. A.

Odd Lot-Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

• Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange •

Today's sales (est.)	1,900,000
Previous day	2,380,830
1938 volume to date	215,131,133
1937 volume to date	314,571,438

Utilities Resist Profit Taking In Irregular Market

NEW YORK, Oct. 14 (AP)—Utilities, coppers and specialties breasted profit taking waves in today's market which shook down industrial leaders fractions to more than a point.

The list frequently boiled over in the forenoon as buyers and sellers battled for position and the ticker tape occasionally was late. The pace steadied subsequently. Near the fourth hour there was some comeback among the most depressed motors and steels, but recessions still predominated.

Transfers were at the rate of approximately 1,900,000 shares.

Business news, on the whole, was to the liking of Wall Street, but trading contingents apparently had become a bit nervous over the sharp advance of more than two weeks to new high ground for the past year with only two slight interruptions.

Stocks in the background column included U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Chrysler, General Motors, U. S. Rubber, Westinghouse, Sears Roebuck, Southern Pacific, Union Pacific, Standard Oil of N. J., American Can and du Pont.

Behind modest plus signs most of the time were Consolidated Edison, Electric Power & Light, American Smelting, Cerro de Pasco, Allied Chemical and Douglas Arcraft.

Advances of as much as 2 on the curb were posted for American Gas, Electric Bond & Share, Northern States Power "A" and Babcock & Wilcox. Hesitant were Gulf Oil, Pantepec Oil and Lake Shore Mines.

Bond Rise Checked

Profit selling checked the bond market's October rise in the late trading today.

Numerous rail issues which had scored new gains in the forenoon dropped back for net losses of fractions to around a point. As a counterbalance for this reactionary move there was a budget of moderate gains in various utility and miscellaneous industrial loans.

U. S. Governments extended recent gains by 1-32d to 3-32ds of a point. In the foreign division, Japanese and Italian loans, under pressure yesterday, showed modest recoveries.

Higher at the start of the final hour were Canada Southern 5s, Florida East Coast 4½s, Lehigh Coal & Navigation 4½s, and St. Louis Southwestern second 4s, Studebaker 6s, Utilities Power & Light 5s, Youngstown Sheet & Tube 4s and American Water Works 6s.

Losers included Baltimore & Ohio 4½s, Erie 5s of '75, International Telephone 5s, Nickel Plate 4½s and 6s, Southern Railway 4s, Southern Pacific 4½s of '69 and Rock Island general 4s of '88.

Dividend Declarations

Regular

Company	Rate	Period	Payable	Hldrs. of Record
Allied Kid	12½c	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 24
Aluminum Ltd pf	$1.50	Q	Dec. 1	Nov. 15
Amalga Sugar pf	12½c	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 17
Atlantic Coast Li RR 5% non-cum pf	$2.50	S	Nov. 10	Oct. 25
Atlantic Macaroni Inc.	$1	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 25
Bank of Toronto	$2.50	Q	Dec. 1	Nov. 15
Bronxville Trust Co (Bronxville N Y)	$2	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 25
Bullock FundLtd	10c	..	Nov. 1	Oct. 15
Canadian Inc Fund Ltd ord shs	3c	..	Nov. 13	Oct. 15
Canadian Inv Fund Ltd. spec shrs	3c	..	Nov. 1	Oct. 15
Can Inv Corp Ltd.	10c	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 18
Chain Store Inv Corp $6.50 pf	$1.62½	..	Nov. 1	Oct. 15
Chain Store Real Estate Trust (Mass)	15c	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 21
Champion P & Fibre pf	$1.50	Q	Jan. 1	Dec. 15
Cherry-Burrell pf	$1.25	Q	Oct. 25	Oct. 20
Columbia Pict pf	68¾c	Q	Nov. 15	Nov. 1
Faber, Coe & Gregg Inc	50c	Q	Dec. 1	Nov. 15
Faber, Coe & Gregg Inc 7% pf	$1.75	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 26
First Natl Bk (Scranton)	40c	..	Nov. 1	Oct. 11
Franklin F Ins	25c	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 20
Gen Foods Corp	50c	Q	Nov. 15	Oct. 25
Kirkland L Gold M	4c	S	Dec. 1	Oct. 31
LawbeckCp 6% pf	$1.50	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 20
Liberty Title & Tr Co (Phila Pa)	$1	S	Oct. 22	Oct. 17
Lumbermans Ins	$1.75	S	Nov. 15	Oct. 21
Michigan Bakeries, Inc non-cum pr pf	25c	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 20
Michigan Bak Inc $7pf	$1.75	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 20
McIntyre Por M	50c	Q	Dec. 1	Nov. 1
National El Welding Machines Co	2½c		Oct. 29	Oct. 22
North Am Oil Co	3c	Q	Oct. 27	Oct. 17
No Philadelphia Tr Co (Phila, Pa)	$1	Q	Oct. 15	Oct. 11
Pacific Trucks Serv Inc (Calif) 7% pf	1¾c	Q	Oct. 1	Sep. 15
Pearson Co Inc 5% pf A	31¼c	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 20
Philippine Long Dist Telephone Co	42c	M	Oct. 31	Oct. 20
Pleasant Val Wine	6c		Oct. 27	Oct. 20
Procter & Gamble	50c	Q	Nov. 15	Oct. 25
Repub Natural Gas Co ($1)	10c	..	Oct. 15	Oct. 10
Rhode Is Hospital Tr (Prov. R I)	$20	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 20
Securities Corp Gen $7 pf	$1.75	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 21
Secur Corp Gen $6 pf	$1.50	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 21
So Side Bank & Tr Co (Scranton, Pa)	50c	Q	Oct. 15	Oct. 4
Stamfd Tr Co (Stamford, Conn)	$1.50	Q	Nov. 1	Oct. 22
Woolworth Co (FW)	60c	Q	Dec. 1	Nov. 10

Foreign Exchange Rates

By Kidder, Peabody & Co.

12 noon, Oct. 14

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Europe			
Sterling: Demand	$4.773½	$4.73⅝	$8.2397
Cables	4.773⅝	4.73½	8.2397
France—franc	.0265	.0264⅛	.0279
Belgium—belga	.1690	.1691	.1695
Switz'l'd—franc	.2266	.2265	§
Italy—lira	.0526¼	.0526½	.0526
Germany—mark	.4008	.4007	.4033
Holland—guilder	.5442	.5440	§
Sweden—krona	.2445	.2440	.4537
Norway—krone	.2382	.2380	.4537
Denmark—krone	.2117	.2114	.4537
Spain—peseta	†	†	.3267
Greece—drachma	.0087½	.0088	.0220
Austria—schill'g	†	†	.2382
Cz'ch'via—koruna	.0345	.0345	.0351
Finland—finm'k	.0212	.0212	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1985	.1985	.2961
Poland—zloty	.1844	.1844	.1899
Port'gal—escudo	.0438½	.0438½	.0748
Rumania—leu	.0075	.0075	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0234	.0234	.0298
South America			
Argentina—peso¶	.2510	.2500	.7187
Brazil—milreis¶	.0595	.0595	.2025
Chile—peso¶	.0350	.0350	.2060
Peru—sol	.2137½	.2137½	.4740
Uruguay—peso‡	.4100	.4150	1.7510
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2766	.2762	.8440
India—rupee	.3546	.3542	.6180
Java—florin	.5535	.5453	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.2929	.2937½	*
Shanghai—dol	.1575	.1586	*
Sts Stlmnts—dol	.5530	.5525	.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.4975	.4975	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.9875	.9906¼	1.6931
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2015x	.2015x	.8440

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shanghai. †Not quoted. ‡Free market. §Parity changed; new value not yet determined. ¶Paper rate. xNominal.

1938 High	Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
56¼	36¼	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	2	56	55½	56	+ ½
123¾	119⅝	Abbott pf (4½)	1	123¾	123¾	123¾	Oct 6
52	28	Acme Steel (1)	1	46	46	46	Oct 13
12¾	6¼	Adams Exp (.10e)	37	12⅝	12⅝	12½	+ ⅛
22½	14½	Adams-Millis (1e)	2	22½	21⅞	22½	Oct 6
30	16⅝	Addressog (1.40)	4	29⅛	29	29	
67½	40	Air Reduction (1a)	19	67	66	66½	+ ⅞
1⅝	⅝	Air-Way El Appl	4	1¼	1¼	1¼	
13⅞	8¾	Alaska Juneau (.60a)	60	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
1⅝	⅞	Alleghany Corp	14	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
17⅝	5½	Alleghany pf xw	3	10	10	10	— ¾
17⅞	6¼	Alleghan pf $30 ww	13	12⅝	12¼	12¼	— ⅛
17¼	5	Alleghan pf $40 ww	4	10½	10½	10½	— ⅝
17½	7¾	Alleghan pr pf	4	13⅛	12⅞	13	+ ⅛
19⅝	13⅛	Allegheny-Lud Steel	7	19¼	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅝
14¼	4½	Allen Industries	3	13⅝	13½	13½	
192¼	124	Allied Chem & D (6)	7	194	192	192	
11¼	7	Allied Kid (½e)	1	9½	9½	9½	Oct 11
14⅞	8⅜	Allied Mills (½e)	3	13⅞	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅝
12⅝	4½	Allied Stores	41	12¼	12	12	— ⅛
68⅝	38	Allied St pf (5)	1	69	68	69	+1
55½	34¼	Allis-Ch Mfg (1½e)	60	55	54	54¼	— ¼
19⅞	11¼	Alpha P Cem (1)	24	19¾	19	19¾	+ ⅜
3⅝	1¼	Amal Leather	1	3	3	3	
24	10	Amal Leather pf	5	22½	22½	22½	+ ½
78	55	Amerada Corp (2)	2	67	66¼	66¼	— ¾
28½	26	Am Ag Ch Del (new)	1	28¼	28	28	— ¼
23⅛	10	Am Bank Note (.70e)	23	21¾	21⅜	21¾	+ ¼
14⅝	6¾	Am Bosch	2	11⅛	11	11	Oct 6
42½	23¼	Am Brake Shoe (¾e)	27	42¾	42	42	
105⅛	70⅝	Am Can (4)	21	104½	103	104½	— ⅝
173	160¼	Am Can pf (7)	3	173	173	173	
32¼	12⅝	Am Car & Fdy	22	30⅛	30	30	
53	27	Am Car & F pf (2½e)	3	49⅛	48½	49½	
23⅝	9½	Am Ch & Cbl (.55e)	16	23⅝	22⅞	22⅞	— ½
110½	89½	Am Ch & Cbl pf (5)	1	110½	110½	110½	Oct 4
118⅝	88½	Am Chicle (4a)	2	118	117½	118	Oct 13
9¾	4½	Am Colortype	2	9	9	9	Oct 13
14⅝	9	Am Coml Alcohol	25	14¼	13½	13½	— ⅝
16⅝	8¼	Am Crystal Sugar	12	13	12⅝	12¾	— ⅝
6⅞	2½	Am Encaus Tiling	10	6	5⅞	5½	— ⅝
6¾	4	Am European	2	6½	6½	6½	Oct 7
5¼	2¼	Am & For Power	65	4⅝	4⅜	4⅜	+ ⅛
20⅞	10	Am & F P $6 pf	6	18	18	18	Oct 13
25¼	13⅛	Am & F P $7 pf	6	23⅛	22¾	23⅛	+ ⅝
12¾	5⅛	Am & F P 2 pf	26	11¼	10¾	11	+ ⅛
12⅞	9	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	4	12¾	12¼	12¼	— ¼
5⅛	2	Am Hide & Leather	29	5	4¾	4¾	— ¼
29¾	12	Am Hide & L pf	6	29⅜	29	29	
44	30¾	Am Home Pr (2.40)	3	43¼	42⅝	42⅝	— ⅝
2⅛	1¼	Am Ice	7	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
20¼	13¾	Am Ice pf (1¼e)	4	16⅛	16¼	16⅜	+ ⅛
8¾	4⅛	Am International	17	8¼	8	8⅛	— ⅛
24¾	12⅞	Am Locomotive	58	25¼	24	24	— ¼
74½	44	Am Locomotive pf	5	69⅞	67⅞	69	+1
17⅞	10	Am M & Fdy (.80)	9	15¾	15⅜	15⅝	— ⅛
5⅛	2⅜	Am M & Met	10	4¾	4½	4½	— ⅛
43¼	23	Am Metal (½e)	31	43	42	43	
119	99½	Am Met 6% pf (6)	1	119	119	119	Sep 16
7⅛	3¼	Am Pow & Lt	187	6¼	5⅞	6¼	+ ⅜
41⅞	19	Am P & L $6 pf (3k)	16	41⅞	40	41⅞	+1⅛
37⅞	16⅛	Am P&L $5 pf(2½k)	32	35¾	34⅜	35⅜	+1⅛
19⅛	9	Am Rad & St S	177	19	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅝
22⅞	13⅛	Am Roll Mill	99	19⅞	18⅝	18¾	—1
80¾	58	Am Roll Mill pf	5	69	68⅜	68¾	— ⅜
20⅞	14¾	Am Saf Razor (1.60)	11	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ¼
20⅝	7⅛	Am Seating	9	20⅛	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅛
56¾	28⅛	Am Smelt & R (2¼e)	102	57⅜	55⅝	55¾	+ ⅝
136½	103	Am Smelt & R pf (7)	2	131½	130⅝	131⅛	+1
59⅞	45¾	Am Snuff Co (3a)	8	60	60	60	+ ⅛
35	15⅝	Am Steel Fdrs	40	34	33½	33¾	— ½
11¾	6⅛	Am Stores	9	8¼	8	8	Oct 13
19	12	Am Stove (.20e)	6	18¾	18½	18½	Oct 13
31	20	Am Sugar Ref	10	26⅛	26	26	— ⅝
117⅛	99½	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	107	105½	105½	Oct 11
20¼	12⅞	Am Sumat Tob (1a)	1	19	19	19	
149¾	111	Am Tel & Tel (9)	16	147¼	146½	146¾	— ½
88¼	58	Am Tobacco (5)	8	87	86⅝	86⅞	— ½
91¼	58¾	Am Tob B (5)	9	90	89	89½	— ½
150	130	Am Tob pf (6)	1	147½	147½	147½	+ ¼
8⅛	3⅞	Am Type Fdrs	9	7⅛	7½	7½	+ ⅜
13½	6	Am Water Works	221	12⅞	12⅛	12⅞	+ ⅞
91	68	Am W W 1 pf (6)	1	82	82	82	+2
7⅝	3¼	Am Woolen	5	6½	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
43	23⅝	Am Woolen pf	16	41	40¾	40¾	+ ¼
9½	4⅝	Am Zinc L&S	68	9	8⅝	8¾	+ ⅜
43	25	Am Zinc pr pf	1	35½	35½	35½	Oct 3
40½	21	Anaconda	257	41½	40½	40⅞	+ ⅝
55	29	Anacon W & C	14	56	55½	56	+1¼
21⅞	10¾	Anchor Hoc Gl (.30e)	30	20⅞	19⅝	19⅝	—1⅛
19	10	Andes Copper	9	19½	18⅞	19½	+ ⅝
4½	2	A P W Paper	1	3	3	3	
31½	20	Arch-Dan-M (1e)	9	28	27½	27½	+ ⅜
103	82	Armour Del pf (7)	1	103	103	103	Oct 13
7	3⅞	Armour Ill	71	6¼	6	6	
72	28¼	Armour Ill pr pf	4	49⅛	49⅛	49⅛	— ½
94½	60	Armour Ill pf	1	50	50	50	Aug12
48⅞	24¼	Armstrong Cork	24	47	46⅞	46⅞	— ½
11	2½	Arnold Const (⅜e)	8	10⅞	10⅛	10⅝	
7⅞	2½	Artloom Corp	9	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ¼
11¾	4	Assd Dry Goods	21	11	10½	10⅝	— ⅜
75	62	Assd D G 1 pf (6)	1	74	74	74	+3
73½	57	Assd D G 2 pf (5¼k)	1	63¾	63¾	63¾	Sep 14
36½	27	Associates Inv (2)	1	36	36	36	
42	22¼	Atch T & S F	33	40	39	39½	— ¼
72	40	Atch T & S F pf	12	61	60¼	60¾	
27⅞	14	Atl Cst Line (1½g)	6	25½	25	25	— ⅞
8¼	4¼	Atl G & W Indies	5	7½	7¼	7¼	
14½	6½	Atl G & W In pf	6	13¼	12⅞	12⅞	+ ⅜
27⅞	17¾	Atl Refining (1)	16	24	23¾	23⅞	+ ⅛
109¼	101⅞	Atl Refining pf (4)	5	107¾	107¾	107¾	Oct 11
9⅞	5¾	Atlas Corp (¼e)	39	8½	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
48½	38⅞	Atlas Corp pf (3)	5	43⅝	43⅝	43⅝	
60	36	Atlas Powder (1½e)	4	62	62	62	+2
7⅞	4½	Atlas Tack	2	7½	7½	7½	
6½	2½	Auburn Auto	4	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	+ ⅛
3⅝	2	Austin Nichols	3	2¾	2¾	2¾	Oct 7
4⅞	2½	Aviat'n Corp (.18¾e)	42	4½	4⅜	4⅜	+ ⅜
		B					
12¼	5	Baldwin Loco ct	75	12	11½	11½	— ¼
11	4	Balt & Ohio	42	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	— ½
13¾	5½	Balt & Ohio pf	10	10⅛	9¾	9¾	— ¼
26	29	Bangor & Ar (2½)	1	33½	33½	33½	Oct 13
23⅞	12⅛	Barber Asphalt	8	22⅛	21⅞	21⅞	— ⅜
13⅛	5	Barker Bros	7	12¾	12	12	— ½
21⅞	10⅛	Barnsdall Oil (1)	22	17	16⅞	16⅞	
17¼	9	Bayuk Cigar (.56¼e)	10	17⅝	17	17	+ ⅛
19	11⅞	Beatrice Cream (1a)	1	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅝
100⅛	90½	Beatrice pf ww (5)	1	97	97	97	Sep 26
115½	94½	Beech-Nut Pack (4a)	3	115½	114	114	+ ⅝
9	5¾	Belding-Hem (½e)	2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅝
33	75¼	Belg N R pf (3.30e)	1	67	67	67	Sep 26
24½	8⅝	Bendix Aviation	45	22¼	21½	21½	— ¼
20¼	12⅞	Benef Ind Ln (1¼e)	1	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	
54	26⅞	Best & Co (1.92½e)	1	52¾	52¾	52¾	— ¼
65⅞	39¾	Beth Steel	90	64¾	63¾	63⅞	—1¼
17⅝	12¾	Beth Steel 5% pf (1)	10	17⅝	17½	17½	
107	75	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	3	108½	108	108	+1
29½	17⅛	Bigelow-Sanford	6	29½	29	29⅛	+ ⅛
20⅝	9¾	Black & Decker (¼e)	10	20¾	20¼	20⅝	+ ⅛
19¼	10⅛	Blaw-Knox	8	17½	17⅛	17⅛	— ¼
35½	19	Boeing Airplane	50	27⅜	26⅝	26¾	— ¼
30½	15⅝	Bohn Al & Brass	10	30¼	29¼	29½	— ⅝
14¼	9	Bond Stores	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	Oct 11
19⅝	15	Borden Co (1e)	31	17¼	17	17	
36⅛	16½	Borg-Warner	31	35⅜	34⅜	34¾	— ½
4¾	2	Boston & Maine	2	3¼	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
26¾	14	Bower Roll Bear	4	27	26¾	26¾	+ ½
8⅞	4	BrewingCorAM (¾e)	8	6½	6¼	6¼	— ¼
13¼	5⅞	Bridgeport Brass	48	13⅛	12¾	12⅞	— ⅜
37⅞	12⅞	Briggs Mfg (½e)	34	36¼	35¾	35¾	— ¼
40¼	20	Briggs&Strat (2¼e)	2	39½	39½	39½	Oct 8
40⅞	28	Bristol-Myers (2.40)	5	40½	39½	39½	— ½
2¾	1⅛	Bklyn & Qu Trans	1	2	2	2	Oct 7
10⅞	3⅛	Bklyn & Q Tr pf	5	8¼	8	8	— ¼
13⅝	5⅜	Bklyn-Man Tr	7	10⅝	10⅜	10½	+ ¼
37	16¾	Bklyn-M Tr pf	1	31¼	31¼	31¼	Oct 13
22⅞	10⅛	Bklyn Un Gas	51	23⅜	22	22⅛	— ¼
41	27¾	Brown Shoe (1¼e)	1	35	35	35	Oct 8
11½	5½	Br'wick Balke (½e)	7	11	11	11	— ⅛
13⅛	5⅞	Bucyrus-Erie	16	13½	12⅝	12⅝	— ½
6¾	3¼	Budd Mfg	17	5⅝	5½	5½	— ⅛
5⅝	3	Budd Wheel	9	5	4⅞	5	+ ⅛
23⅝	13¼	Bullard Co	9	23½	23	23	+ ¼
39	15½	Bulova Watch (3e)	4	35	35	35	— ¼
16⅝	6¾	Burling Mills (1)	7	15¼	14⅝	15	— ⅝
22¼	14½	Burr Add M (.40e)	26	19⅝	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅝
3½	1½	Bush Terminal	1	2½	2½	2½	+ ¼
11	4½	Bush Term 7% deb	1	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	Sep 30
10	5⅝	Butler Bros	9	8⅝	8½	8¾	+ ¼
24	16⅜	Butler Bros pf (1½)	3	21½	21½	21½	Oct 13
4½	2⅜	Butte Cop & Zinc	55	4⅝	4½	4½	+ ⅛
13⅝	6	Byers (A M) Co	25	13⅝	13½	13½	
22	13	Byron Jackson (1e)	1	19	18⅝	18⅝	+ ⅛
		C					
24½	15⅛	Calif Packing (1¼a)	16	20⅝	20¼	20½	+ ⅜
51	45	Calif Pack pf (2½)	1	49	49	49	Aug30
2½	1	Callahan Z-Lead	25	2	1¾	1⅞	
10¼	5¼	Calumet & Hec	128	10	9⅝	10	+ ⅝
20½	8⅜	Campbell Wyant	9	18⅞	18⅝	18⅝	+ ¼
21½	12⅛	Can Dry G Ale (¼e)	13	18⅛	17⅞	18	— ⅛
8⅛	5	Canadian Pacific	46	6⅝	6⅝	6¾	
42	21	Cannon Mills (1½e)	3	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	Oct 11
8¾	4½	Capital Ad A	9	8⅝	8½	8½	+ ⅜
18¼	12⅞	Carpenter Stl (.30e)	4	17⅞	17⅝	17¾	— ½
4½	2½	Carriers&Gen (.15e)	4	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
107½	62½	Case (J I) Co (5e)	8	99	97	97	— ⅝
58	39⅝	Caterpil Tract (1½e)	22	56½	55	55⅞	+ ⅝
106⅝	100½	Caterpil Tract pf (5)	1	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝	Oct 5
25¾	9	Celanese Corp	31	24⅝	24	24	— ⅝
96	82	Celanese pr pf (7)	2	93	93	93	Oct 13
29	12½	Celotex Corp	12	29⅝	28⅞	28⅞	— ⅛
28	19⅞	Cent Aguirre (1¼)	5	24¼	24¼	24¼	— ⅛
5⅝	2	Cent Foundry	9	5	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
14	7	Cent R R N J	1	10¼	10¼	10¼	— ¼
8¼	4	Cent Violeta Sugar	1	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	Oct 11
6⅞	3¼	Century Rib M	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	Oct 10
56½	26¼	Cerro de Pasco (4)	48	57⅞	56⅞	57	+ ⅝
12⅝	4½	Certain-teed Prod	33	12⅛	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
30½	18	Champ Paper & F	14	29	28	28	— ⅛
12⅝	6	Checker Cab	2	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
38½	22	Ches & Ohio (2e)	54	34⅞	34⅛	34⅛	—1⅝
89	70	Ches & Oh pf (4)	1	75	75	75	—2
48⅛	27⅛	Ches Corp (2.20e)	4	42⅝	42	42	— ½
1¼	½	Chi & E Ill	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
4	1½	Chi & E Ill pf	4	3	3	3	Oct 10
1⅝	¾	Chi & N West	12	1	1	1	— ⅛
5¼	2	Chi & N West pf	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
1¼	¼	Chi Great West	13	½	½	½	— ⅛
5⅞	2¼	Chi Great West pf	1	4	3¾	4	
15⅛	8⅞	Chi Mail Order	1	13⅝	13½	13⅝	— ¼
1	½	Chi M St P & P	4	⅝	⅝	⅝	— ⅛
1⅞	¾	Chi M St P & P pf	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
17½	6⅞	Chi Pneu Tool	8	17	16⅞	17	+ ¾
37	22	Chi Pn T cv pf (3)	2	37¼	37	37¼	+ ⅝
44	37¾	Chi Pn T pr pf (2½)	1	42	42	42	— ⅛
1¼	⅛	Chi Rock Is & Pac	8	⅞	⅞	⅞	Oct 13
2⅞	1	Chi Rock Is 6% pf	3	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Oct 11
3	1⅛	Chi Rock Is 7% pf	3	2⅛	2	2⅛	Oct 10
12⅝	8	Chi Yell Cab (¾e)	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	Oct 7
19¼	12	Chickasha Cot (¾e)	2	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	
10⅝	3¼	Childs Co	8	9½	9	9⅛	— ⅛

1938 High	Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
83⅞	35⅝	Chrysler Corp (¾e)	148	83⅞	81	81¾	— ⅞
13⅛	8⅛	City Ice&Fuel (1.10e)	3	8⅝	8¾	8⅝	
5⅛	2	City Stores	6	4⅞	4⅝	4¾	+ ¼
27	10⅝	Clark Equip	6	26¼	26⅛	26¼	+ ¼
28½	15⅛	Clev Graph Br (⅜e)	3	27¾	27½	27½	Oct 13
48⅝	32½	Climax Molyb (.90e)	17	49	47½	47½	—1⅛
25⅝	10⅛	Cluett Peabdy (.55e)	7	23⅛	22	22	— ⅝
143¾	105⅛	Coca-Cola (1¼e)	9	135	131	131	—4
60¾	57⅛	Coca-Cola A (3)	3	61	61	61	+ ¼
14⅝	7⅛	Colgate Palm P (½a)	36	14⅛	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅝
102	78	Colgate-Palm pf (6)	1	102	102	102	
38⅝	13¼	Collins & Aik (1e)	23	37⅝	36½	36½	— ¼
20	9⅛	Col Fuel & Iron	6	17⅝	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
23⅞	13½	Col Br'cast A (.90e)	24	19	18	18⅛	— ½
22⅞	13	Col Br'cast B (.90e)	1	18¾	18⅞	18¾	— ⅝
9⅝	5⅛	Col Gas & El	424	8⅛	7⅞	8⅛	+ ⅛
80½	57	Col G&E pf A (6)	9	82⅝	82½	82⅝	+2½
16½	9	Col Pict vtc (2½% f)	7	14½	14⅜	14⅝	— ¼
38⅝	27½	Colum Pict pf (2¾)	1	32	32	32	Oct 11
98½	53¾	Colum Carbon (4)	2	96¼	96¼	96¼	
56	22	Coml Credit (4)	45	55¾	55	55⅝	+ ¼
105¼	84	Coml Cred pf (4¼)	6	105	104½	104½	+ ¼
50⅞	31½	Coml Invest Tr (4)	12	50⅞	50¼	50⅝	+ ¼
111	96	Coml I T cv pf (4¼)	2	110¾	110¾	110¾	Oct 7
12¼	5⅞	Coml Solvents	39	10⅞	10½	10½	— ¼
2	1	Com'with & South	816	1¾	1½	1¾	+ ¼
45	28	Com & So pf (3)	40	48	44⅝	47⅞	+2¾
28	22½	Comwlth Ed (1.60)	71	27	26⅞	27	
9⅛	3⅞	Conde Nast	6	7½	7⅛	7½	Oct 13
28⅝	15	Congoleum-Nairn	12	29	28⅞	28⅝	+ ⅛
8¼	6	Congress Cigar	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	Oct 8
19⅛	10½	Consol Aircraft	36	16¼	15⅝	16	
10¼	4⅞	Consol Cigar (⅜e)	7	10	9¼	10	+ ¾
30⅞	17	Cons Edison (1½e)	358	31⅞	30⅝	31¾	+1¼
102⅝	88⅞	Cons Edison pf (5)	9	102⅝	102½	102⅝	+ ⅛
1⅞	1	Consol Film Ind	2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
9⅛	4½	Consol Film pf (⅜k)	6	9⅛	9	9⅛	+ ⅛
7⅝	2⅞	Cons Laundries	6	7⅝	7	7	— ⅝
10⅝	7	Consol Oil (.80)	67	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	
7½	2½	Consol R R Cuba pf	2	4	3⅞	4	Oct 11
5⅝	2¼	Consol'n Coal	10	4⅛	4	4⅛	+ ¼
22	10	Consol'n Coal pf	1	16	16	16	Oct 11
91	78	Consum Pow pf (4½)	2	91	90	91	Oct 13
17½	9¾	Container Corp	89	17¾	16⅞	17⅛	+ ⅝
26⅞	8⅝	Cont Bak A	29	21⅛	20⅛	20⅛	— ¾
2¾	1⅛	Cont Bak B	30	2⅛	2	2⅛	+ ⅛
103½	68½	Cont Bak pf (8)	13	96⅛	95	96⅛	Oct 13
49	36⅛	Cont Can (2e)	20	46⅛	45	45	—1⅝
113½	107	Cont Can pf (4½)	1	113	113	113	Oct 5
11⅞	6	Cont Diam Fibre	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
36	21⅛	Cont Ins (1.60a)	15	35⅛	35	35⅛	— ⅛
1⅜	⅞	Cont Motors	20	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
35¾	21¼	Cont Oil Del (⅜e)	50	28⅛	27⅞	27⅞	
19½	10	Cont Steel	9	18⅛	18	18	— ½
70¾	53	Corn Products (3)	30	70⅛	69⅛	69½	— ¾
170½	163	Corn Products pf (7)	1	170½	170½	170½	Oct 6
5¼	2¾	Coty Inc	21	5	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
42½	19	Crane Co	110	40⅞	40⅛	40½	+ ½
116	85	Crane Co cv pf (5)	3	116	115	116	+3
26⅝	21⅝	Cream of Wheat (2)	1	26	26	26	Oct 13
10⅞	5¼	Crosley Radio	6	9¼	9	9¼	Oct 13
39⅞	22¼	Crown Cork & S	12	36¼	35¼	35⅛	— ⅝
37	29	Crown C pf ww (2¼)	3	36	36	36	+3
35½	25⅛	Crown C pf xw (2¼)	2	35⅛	34	35⅛	Oct 8
14⅞	7½	Crown Zeller (⅜e)	29	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
44⅝	19¼	Crucible Steel	19	39¼	38⅝	38⅛	— ⅛
94½	70	Crucible Steel pf	5	80	80	80	+1
1¼	⅝	Cuba Co	5	⅝	⅝	⅝	Oct 10
6¼	3	Cuban-Am Sugar	8	5½	5⅛	5¼	— ¼
21⅝	12	Cudahy Packing	5	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	Oct 11
8¼	4⅝	Curtis Publishing	5	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
56	35	Curtis Pub pf (2½k)	2	50⅛	49½	49½	—1½
6	3¼	Curtiss-Wright	56	5⅝	5½	5⅝	
28⅝	12⅛	Curtiss-Wright A	49	25¼	24⅝	24⅞	— ⅝
28⅝	13⅛	Cutler-Hammer	17	28	27¼	27⅛	+ ⅛
		D					
8⅝	4½	Davega Stores	4	7	6⅞	7	Oct 13
16	13⅛	Davega pf (1¼)	1	16	16	16	Oct 13
11⅛	6⅛	Davison Chem	4	10	9½	9½	— ½
25¼	13¾	Deere & Co (1.35e)	104	21⅝	20⅞	20⅞	— ⅝
25	19⅝	Deere pf (1.40)	4	24⅜	24¾	24⅝	+ ¼
15½	9	Deisel W-Gil (⅜e)	2	15	15	15	Oct 13
23½	7½	Del & Hudson	29	21⅛	20⅝	20⅝	— ½
8½	4	Del Lack & West	14	7⅛	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
2⅛	⅝	Den & Rio G W pf	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	Oct 7
108	76	Detroit Edison (6e)	1	107	107	107	Oct 10
30	20⅝	Diam Match (1¼a)	5	30	29½	29½	Oct 13
41	31⅛	Diam M pf (1½a)	1	39⅛	39⅛	39⅛	—1
10⅝	5	Diam T Motor	3	9¾	9⅛	9¾	Oct 13
18	11	Distil Cp-Seag (1½e)	81	18⅞	17⅞	18⅝	+ ⅞
81	65½	Dist Cp-S pf ww (5)	4	81	81	81	
17	10	Dixie-Vortex	5	12	12	12	
25½	12	Doehler Die Cast	11	24½	23⅞	23⅞	— ⅝
34⅝	27¼	Dome Mines (1e)	28	33¼	32½	32⅝	— ¾
8¼	4½	Dominion Stores	2	6	6	6	Oct 11
54⅞	31	Douglas Aircraft	45	53⅝	52¾	53¼	+ ½
140⅛	87⅞	Dow Chem (2¼e)	15	137	134½	134½	—1½
24½	15	Dresser Mfg A (1½g)	11	22¼	22	22	
14	6½	Dresser Mfg B	6	11⅜	11¼	11⅜	+ ¾
6	1⅞	Dunhill Int	39	7⅛	6⅞	7	+1
12	8½	Duplan Silk (1)	1	12	12	12	Oct 10
148	90⅛	du Pont de N (1¾e)	26	147⅛	145¼	145½	—2½
137⅛	130¾	du Pont deb (6)	1	136⅛	136⅛	136⅛	+ ⅛
118⅝	109⅛	du Pont pf (4½)	1	117	117	117	Oct 13
		E					
7⅛	3¼	Eastern Roll Mill	11	6⅛	6	6	— ⅛
181	121½	Eastman Kodak (6)	9	179⅞	178⅞	178¾	— ½
23⅝	10⅛	Eaton Mfg	14	22⅝	21½	22	— ¼
5⅞	2	Eitingon Schild	9	4⅜	4⅛	4⅜	
4	2⅛	El & Mus Ind (.10g)	4	2⅞	2¾	2¾	
34½	13¼	El Auto Lite (½e)	32	33½	32⅞	32¾	—1
10⅝	6	Elec Boat (.60g)	54	10⅜	10	10	— ¼
13⅝	6⅛	El Power & Lt	265	12⅞	12⅛	12⅛	+ ¼
41⅞	18	El Pow & Lt $6 pf	11	39¼	37⅞	38⅝	+ ⅞
45⅝	22½	El Pow & Lt pf	30	44	42	42¼	+1⅜
34¼	21⅛	El Storage Bat (2)	7	33⅞	33¼	33⅝	— ⅛
2	½	Elk Horn Coal	5	1⅞	1¾	1¾	Oct 11
2⅞	1⅝	Elk Horn Coal pf	3	1¾	1¾	1¾	Mar11
26	17	El Paso Nat Gas (2)	26	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	+1
45	33	Endicott-John (3)	2	45	44¼	45	Oct 13
7	2⅛	Eng Pub Service	153	7	6⅛	6⅞	+ ⅜
65	38½	Eng P S $5 pf (5)	3	63	61½	63	Oct 13
64¼	40	Eng P S pf ww (5½)	1	66	65½	66	+2
68	46	Eng P S $6 pf (6)	1	69	69	69	+3
2⅞	1½	Equit Office Bldg	15	2	2	2	
6¼	1⅜	Erie R R	7	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	— ⅛
9⅞	2⅝	Erie 1 pf	8	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	— ½
7	2	Erie 2 pf	9	3⅞	3⅛	3⅞	+ ⅛
5¼	3⅛	Eureka V Cleaner	6	5	5	5	
15⅝	5⅝	Evans Products	16	14¼	13⅞	13⅝	+ ¼
16⅞	8	Ex-Cell-O (.40e)	13	16⅜	15⅞	16	— ¼
2⅛	1⅛	Exchange Buffet	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
		F					
39¾	19¼	Fairbanks Morse	12	39½	38⅞	38⅞	— ⅝
106½	106½	Fairbanks M pf (6)	1	106½	106½	106½	Oct 4
34¼	22¼	Fajardo Sugar (3e)	7	33	32⅞	32⅞	+ ⅛
15⅛	6⅞	Fed Lt & Traction	2	14½	13½	14	+ ⅛
115	52½	Fed Mng & Smelt	5	117	117	117	+2
99½	96½	Fed M & S pf (7)	1	99½	99½	99½	M'y 17
5⅞	2⅛	Fed Motor Truck	9	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
4⅝	1⅝	Fed Screw Works	1	3½	3½	3½	— ¼
2⅛	1	Fed Wat Svc A	11	1⅞	1¾	1¾	
28¾	12¼	Federal D Strs (1)	11	29	28¾	28	
90	67⅞	Fed D Strs pf (4¼)	1	89⅝	89⅝	89⅝	— ⅜
35¾	22½	Fid P FireIns (1.60a)	14	34⅝	34¼	34⅝	+ ⅝
25⅛	16¼	FirestoneT&R (1¼e)	20	23½	23⅛	23½	+ ¼
96¼	78	Firestone pf (6)	4	93¼	93	93	
34⅞	24½	First Nat Strs (2½)	13	34¾	34¼	34¼	
29½	10⅞	Flintkote	45	28⅞	27¾	28	—1
37¼	19¾	FlorenceStove (1½e)	5	37⅛	37	37⅛	+ ⅛
21	15	Florsheim Shoe A (1)	1	19	19	19	Oct 13
3	1¼	Follansbee Bros	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	Oct 7
33½	18	Food Machine (⅜e)	3	32½	32⅜	32½	
24⅝	11	Foster Wheeler	60	24⅞	23¼	23⅞	— ⅛
5⅝	2½	Francisco Sugar	1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
32	19⅞	Freeport Sulph (2)	26	28¼	27½	27⅞	— ⅛
		G—H					
2⅝	1¼	Gabriel Co A	3	2¼	2	2	— ¼
5⅞	2½	Gair (Robert)	11	5	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
18	10	Gair (Robert) pf	1	15	15	15	— ⅛
8	4½	Gar Wood Ind	6	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
15¾	13	Gaylord Cont (1)	4	16	15¾	16	+ ⅛
52	48	Gaylord pf (2¾)	3	51⅞	51⅞	51⅞	— ⅛
8½	4¼	Gen Am Invest	21	8⅝	8¼	8¼	— ¼
100	82	Gen Am Inv pf (6)	1	99	99	99	Oct 6
54¾	30	Gen Am Tr (1¼e)	9	55	54	55	
11⅞	6½	Gen Baking (.60a)	9	10¼	10	10	— ⅛
5⅝	2½	Gen Bronze	8	5¼	5	5	
16	5⅝	Gen Cable	58	16⅝	16	16¼	+ ¼
32	11	Gen Cable A	11	33⅞	32¾	33¾	+1¾
82	35	Gen Cable pf	5	82	79½	82	Oct 13
28	20⅞	Gen Cigar (1½e)	6	28	27⅝	28	Oct 13
47	27¼	Gen Elec (.70e)	158	47	46⅝	47	
37¼	22⅞	Gen Foods (2)	12	37½	37	37⅝	+ ⅛
114⅝	108⅝	Gen Foods pf (4½)	11	113	112	113	Oct 11
1⅝	⅝	Gen Gas & El A	24	1	1	1	+ ⅛
70	50⅞	Gen Mills (3)	1	69⅛	69¼	69¼	— ⅜
51⅛	25⅛	Gen Motors (⅜e)	275	50⅝	49⅞	50	—1⅛
123⅞	111⅞	Gen Motors pf (5)	9	122	122	122	+1⅛
9⅛	4	Gen Out Advert	12	7⅝	7¾	7¾	— ⅛
45	21½	Gen Out Ad A (1k)	1	38	38	38	Oct 6
12⅛	6⅝	Gen Print Ink (.30e)	4	10⅛	10	10⅛	+ ⅛
2⅝	1¼	Gen Pub Service	5	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
26½	12⅝	Gen Ry Signal	9	23	22½	22¾	— ⅛
2⅛	1	Gen Real & Util	132	2⅛	1⅞	1⅞	
25	12⅝	Gen Real & Util pf	4	26½	26	26	+ 1
39½	15½	Gen Refractories	10	39½	38⅛	38⅛	— ⅝
16⅝	8½	Gen Theater (⅜e)	6	15⅞	15	15¼	— ½
20	14	Gen Time Inst	1	16½	16½	16½	Oct 13
19⅝	9½	Gen Tire & Rub	30	19½	18⅝	19	+ ⅛
11⅞	6⅛	Gillette Saf R (.50e)	7	9	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
61	50	Gillette Saf R pf (5)	1	58⅞	58⅞	58⅞	+ ⅛
15⅝	5	Gimbel Bros	25	14½	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
67	27⅛	Gimbel Bros $6pf(6)	2	64	61⅝	61⅝	Oct 13
27¼	13	Glidden Co	18	25⅝	24⅞	24⅞	— ⅛
51⅛	37	Glidden cv pf (2¼)	4	44⅝	44⅝	44⅝	Oct 8
3⅝	1⅝	Gobel (Adolf)	15	3⅛	2⅞	3⅛	+ ⅛
3⅞	2¼	Goebel Brew (.10e)	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
28⅝	10	Goodrich (BF)	120	26⅛	25⅛	26	+ ¼
61⅛	33	Goodrich (BF) pf	22	62	61	62	+1
32	15⅛	Goodyear T & R	82	32	31¼	31⅝	— ⅛
99⅞	60⅝	Goodyear pf (5)	6	100¼	99½	100¼	+ ⅝
5⅝	2⅝	Goth Silk Hosiery	1	5	5	5	+ ⅛
1⅝	⅝	Graham-Paige Mot	39	1⅝	1½	1½	— ⅛
8⅛	2½	Granby Con Min	68	8⅝	7⅞	8⅛	+ ⅝
2¼	1	Grand Union	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛
13⅞	8	Grand Un pf (1k)	1	11	11	11	—1¼
18¼	10½	Granite City Steel	2	17	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
30	19	Grant (W T) (1.40)	7	28	27⅝	27⅝	— ½
24	20	Grant (WT) pf (1)	2	23⅞	23⅝	23⅝	+ ⅛
15⅛	9¼	Gt Nor Iron ct (⅜e)	3	13⅜	13⅛	13⅛	
26⅛	13⅞	Gt Northern Ry pf	89	24⅛	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
33	23⅞	Gt West Sug (2.40a)	7	30	29⅝	29⅝	— ⅛
25⅛	13⅝	Green (H L) (1.60a)	27	28⅛	24⅝	25⅝	+ ⅝
18⅝	7⅝	GreyhoundCorp (.30)	150	18⅛	18	18⅛	— ½
13⅝	7⅛	Greyhound pf (.55)	7	13	12⅝	12⅝	
1⅝	⅞	Guantan Sugar	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	

1938 High	Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
6½	3	Gulf Mob & North	1	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	Oct 8
22	8	Gulf Mob & Nor pf	2	21½	21½	21½	Oct 10
28	24	Hack Water (⅜e)	3	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	Sep 29
10½	5	Hall (WF) Printing	1	9	9	9	— ⅛
21¼	12	Hamil Watch (⅜e)	3	19	19	19	Oct 13
34¾	15	Harb-Walker	6	33¼	33	33	+ ⅝
7¾	4½	Hat Corp Am A	3	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	Oct 13
4⅝	1⅝	Hayes Body	173	5	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅝
100⅛	76¾	Hazel-Atlas Gl (5)	1	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	Oct 13
8⅝	5½	Hecker Prod (.60)	27	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ¼
100½	80½	Helme (G W) (5a)	1	100	100	100	+1
19½	10	Hercules Motor	8	18	17½	17½	— ⅛
67½	42⅝	Hercules Powd (.90e)	12	67	67	67	—1
58¼	40	Hershey Choc (3)	2	55	55	55	Oct 3
100	90	Hershey cv pf (4a)	1	99¼	99¼	99¼	Oct 11
20	15	Hinde & Dau Paper	2	19½	19½	19½	Oct 8
52¾	17	Holland Furnace (2)	12	50⅝	50	50	— ½
13¾	5⅝	Hollander (A)	3	12⅞	11¾	11¾	+ ⅞
25¼	11⅝	Holly Sugar (2e)	2	18⅝	18½	18½	— ¼
66	48⅛	Homestake M (4½)	35	65	64	64¾	+1
33¼	17½	Houd-Hersh A (2½)	2	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	+ ⅝
17⅞	6	Houd-Hersh B	40	17⅛	16⅞	17	— ⅛
67½	46½	Household Fin (4)	4	67	66½	66½	—1
100	83½	Household F pf (5)	1	99½	99½	99½	+ ½
9¾	5	Houston Oil	28	7⅝	7½	7⅝	+ ⅛
83¾	32½	Howe Sound (3)	11	49	48½	48⅝	— ⅛
3⅜	1⅛	Hudson & Man	1	2⅝	2½	2⅝	Oct 13
9⅝	3	Hudson & Man pf	1	6½	6½	6½	Oct 5
32⅞	20⅝	Hudson B M&S (⅜e)	13	33	32⅝	33	+ ⅝
10	5	Hudson Motor	9	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
2¾	½	Hupp Motor	88	2⅝	2½	2¼	— ⅛
		I					
14½	6⅛	Illinois Central	31	14⅛	13⅞	14	— ¼
26½	12	Ill Central pf	1	26⅛	25⅞	25½	
10¼	4	Indian Refining	3	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+1
30⅝	14⅝	Indust Rayon	4	29⅝	28½	28⅝	— ½
104⅝	60	Inger Rand (4e)	6	105	104⅝	105	+1
89½	56¼	Inland Steel (2e)	4	89	87½	87½	—1½
17½	7½	Inspirat Copper	210	18⅛	17⅞	18⅛	+ ⅞
5⅛	3⅝	Insuransh ct (.10s)	9	5⅛	5	5	+ ⅛
7⅞	3⅞	Interb Rap Trans	4	7	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅛
26½	15	Interchem Corp	2	24	23⅞	24	
5⅝	2	Intercon Rubber	1	4½	4½	4½	— ⅝
13⅝	6⅛	Interlake Iron	46	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
3⅞	2	Int Agricultural	5	3¼	3⅛	3¼	Oct 13
29	15	Int Agr pr pf (2k)	3	26¾	26½	26¾	
173	130	Int Bus Machine (6a)	5	172	171½	172	Oct 13
70	48	Int Harvester (2.15e)	36	66⅝	65½	65½	
164	141	Int Harvester pf (7)	2	161	161	161	
7¾	3⅛	Int Hydro-Elec A	54	7⅛	6⅞	7	+ ¼
4⅞	2	Int Mer Marine	45	4	3⅞	3¾	— ¼
11⅞	6⅝	Int Mining (.35e)	6	10	9¾	9⅞	— ⅛
55½	36⅝	Int Nick Can (1½e)	79	55⅝	54⅝	54⅝	— ⅝
140	132	Int Nick Can pf (7)	1	137½	137½	137½	Oct 11
11⅝	4¼	Int Paper & Pow	47	10⅝	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
47⅞	18⅝	Int Paper & Pow pf	32	45¼	43	44	— ⅞
27⅛	20½	Int Salt (1½)	1	28¼	28	28	+1
35¾	28	Int Shoe (1½)	2	34½	34½	34½	— ⅛
27¾	13	Int Silver	5	27½	27	27½	+ ¾
11⅝	5½	Int Tel & Tel	138	10⅛	10¼	10¼	
11⅞	6	Int T & T for ct	26	10⅝	10¼	10¼	— ⅜
15⅝	6⅝	Interst Dept Stores	14	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
12¾	8	Intertype (.20e)	2	11¼	11¼	11¼	
24	16	Island Cr Coal (1½e)	1	21	21	21	
		J—K					
72	44¼	Jewel Tea (4)	1	70½	70½	70½	+ ½
111	58	Johns-Manville	16	111½	110⅝	110⅝	— ⅛
24½	12½	Kalam St & F (⅜e)	8	24	24	24	— ⅛
13½	5½	Kan City South	2	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	Oct 13
24½	12	Kan City South pf	1	23½	23½	23½	+ ½
21	12½	Kaufmn Dept (1.15e)	2	20	20	20	+1¼
15	10½	Kayser (J)	4	15	14½	15	+ ¾
13⅝	4⅝	Kelsey-Hayes Wh A	10	13	12¾	12⅞	— ⅛
9	3	Kelsey-Hayes Wh B	8	9	8⅞	8⅞	
50⅝	26⅝	Kennecott Cop (⅜e)	176	50⅛	49¾	49⅞	+ ⅜
11½	6½	Keyst S & W (.65e)	1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
30	19	Kimberly-Clark (1)	1	28	28	28	Oct 11
3⅜	1¼	Kinney (G R) Co	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	Oct 11
19⅞	15⅛	Kresge (S S) (.90e)	9	19⅝	19½	19½	— ¼
8	2½	Kresge Dept Stores	2	7⅛	6⅞	7⅛	Oct 10
31⅝	22	Kress (S H) (1.60)	1	30	30	30	— ⅝
17⅞	12⅝	Kroger Groc (1.60)	12	17⅝	17½	17½	
		L					
14¾	8½	Lambert Co (1½)	5	14	13¾	14	+ ⅛
7½	3⅛	Lane Bryant	3	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	Sep 30
28⅝	10¼	Lee Rub & Tire (2½e)	41	26⅛	25⅜	25⅝	— ⅜
25⅝	13½	Lehigh Port C (1)	15	25½	24⅝	25⅛	— ¼
1½	⅞	Lehigh Val Coal	9	⅝	⅝	⅝	Oct 13
5¼	1⅞	Lehigh Val Coal pf	1	4	4	4	— ⅛
7⅛	3	Lehigh Val RR	12	6	5⅞	5⅞	+ ⅛
29	19⅝	Lehman Corp (.90e)	28	28	27¾	27¾	
12½	6⅞	Lehn & Fink (½e)	13	11⅞	11¼	11¼	— ½
34⅝	19¾	Lerner Stores (2)	9	34⅝	34¼	34½	+ ¼
58⅝	23¼	Lib-O-F Glass (¾e)	31	57⅞	57	57⅛	— ⅜
9	6	Libby, McN & L	8	7⅜	7⅛	7⅛	
33⅞	25	Life Savers (1.60a)	1	33	33	33	
100¼	81	Liggett & Myers (4a)	1	100	100	100	Oct 13
103¾	81½	Liggett & My B (4a)	10	101	100¾	100¾	— ¼
175	157	Liggett & My pf (7)	4	169	169	169	+1
18	14⅞	Lily Tulip Cup (1½)	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	Oct 11
37½	20¼	Lima Locomotive	25	36	35	35¼	+ ⅛
48	29	Link Belt (1¼e)	1	48	48	48	+ ¼
21½	12½	Liquid Carb (1¼e)	3	19½	19¼	19¼	
56¼	33	Loew's Inc (2e)	41	55⅛	54¼	54⅝	— ½
108	102	Loew's Inc pf (6½)	1	108	108	108	Oct 11
9	⅝	Loft Inc	263	7⅝	6⅞	7¼	— ¼
61⅝	26	Lone Star Cem (3)	42	61½	60½	61	+ ⅛
5⅝	2½	Long-Bell Lumb A	12	4⅝	4½	4½	— ⅛
22½	14¾	Loose-Wil B (1.05e)	1	19	19	19	+ ¾
21¼	13¾	Lorillard (P) (1.20)	17	20⅞	20¼	20¼	— ⅛
56⅝	29⅞	Louisv & Nash	2	51¾	51¾	51¾	— ¼
18½	12½	Louisv G&E A (1½)	15	18⅝	17⅝	18⅛	+ ⅝
		M					
31⅝	22	MacAnd & Forb (2a)	6	29	29	29	Oct 13
29⅛	16	Mack Trucks	16	29⅝	28⅝	28¾	— ¼
49⅛	24⅞	Macy (R H) Co (2)	12	46½	46⅛	46½	— ⅛
17⅞	10	Mad Sq Gar (1.40e)	17	17⅝	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
38	18¼	Magma Cop (.25e)	14	38⅝	38⅛	38⅝	+ ⅞
2¼	¾	Manati Sugar	2	2	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
9	4⅛	Mandel Bros (⅜e)	3	8	7½	7½	Oct 11
9¼	2⅝	Manh Ry mod gtd	6	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅜
16	9	Manh Shirt (.80)	1	14	14	14	Oct 6
2¾	1¼	Maracaibo Oil Expl	1	1¾	1¾	1¾	— ⅛
7½	4⅜	Marine Mid (.30e)	33	5⅝	5½	5⅝	
14½	5⅛	Marshall Field	8	14	13½	13½	— ⅝
27¼	14⅝	Martin (G L) Co	177	27½	25¾	27½	+1⅝
4⅝	2⅛	Martin-Parry	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	Oct 13
60⅞	25	Masonite Corp (1a)	6	61	59¾	59¾	— ¾
32¼	19¾	Mathieson Alk (1½)	5	31½	31¼	31¼	— ⅝
51	28½	May Dept Stores (3)	15	51⅞	51½	51⅝	+ ⅛
7⅞	3½	Maytag Co	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
28¼	16⅝	Maytag pf (3)	2	26½	26	26½	Oct 11
15⅝	8¾	McCall Corp (1)	5	14	13¾	14	Oct 13
12⅝	6	McCrory Stores	5	12⅛	12	12⅛	
83	61	McCrory pf (6)	1	83	83	83	
19¾	10	McGraw Elec (1)	5	19	18⅞	18⅝	— ⅛
12⅞	7	McGraw-Hill	7	11	10⅝	10⅞	Oct 13
48⅞	35½	McIntyre Porc (2)	10	48⅞	48½	48⅝	+ ⅛
26⅛	13⅝	McKeesport Tin	10	23	22½	22⅝	— ⅛
8¼	5⅝	McKess & Robbins	10	7¼	7	7	— ¼
35½	27	McKess & Rob pf (3)	5	35⅛	35	35	+ ¼
10⅛	5	McLellan Strs (.60e)	22	10⅜	9½	10¼	+ ½
15¾	6¾	Mead Corp	6	13⅞	13¾	13⅞	— ⅜
68	50	Mead pf B ww (5½)	1	60	60	60	Sep 23
57¼	32½	Melville Shoe (2⅜e)	4	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛	Oct 13
6½	3⅛	Mengel Co	10	6⅞	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
47½	26¾	Mesta Machine (3e)	1	44½	44¼	44½	+ ¼
12¼	5⅜	Miami Copper	93	13¼	12¾	13⅛	+ ½
22⅝	12¼	Mid Cont Pet (¼e)	25	16⅝	16	16	
28⅝	15¼	Midland Steel	9	27⅛	27¼	27¼	
87¼	48½	Minn-H Reg (1½e)	10	87½	87¼	87¼	+ ¾
8	4	Minn-Moline	11	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
72½	35	Minn-Moline pf	8	69¾	67½	69¾	—2¾
¾	⅛	Minn StP&SSM	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Oct 3
1¼	⅝	Minn StP&SSM pf	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Aug 9
17¾	10⅝	Mission Corp (1e)	6	13⅞	13⅛	13⅝	
3⅝	1½	Mo-Kan-Texas	4	2⅛	2⅜	2⅜	
11½	4¾	Mo-Kan-Texas pf	10	10⅛	10	10	— ½
2⅝	¾	Mo Pacific	1	1	1	1	
3⅝	1¼	Mo Pacific pf	4	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
20	10	Mohawk Carpet	16	19⅞	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
100⅞	67	Monsanto Chem (2)	25	101¾	100⅛	100¾	+ ¼
54¼	25	Montgom Wd (1½e)	96	54	53⅛	53⅝	— ¾
38⅝	22¼	Morrell (J) & Co	1	36	36	36	Oct 10
22⅝	10½	Motor Products	20	21⅝	21¼	21¼	+ ⅛
15	8	Motor Wheel	1	14¾	14¾	14¾	— ⅛
32	11½	Mueller Brass	13	32	32	32	+ ¼
8¼	4	Mullins Mfg B	3	7¼	7	7	— ¼
15½	9½	Munsingwear (¼e)	1	13½	13½	13½	— ½
60⅝	34¾	Murphy (G C) (3)	1	61	61	61	+ ½
10¼	4	Murray Corp	7	9⅞	9	9	— ¼
54	37¼	Myers (FE) (2½e)	1	49½	49½	49½	Oct 1
		N					
12½	6¾	Nash-Kelvinator	48	10⅝	10	10	— ⅝
14¾	8⅛	Nat Acme	19	13⅝	13¼	13¼	— ⅛
10¾	6	Nat Aviation	21	9¼	9	9⅛	— ⅛
26	15½	Nat Biscuit (1.20e)	22	25⅝	24⅞	24⅞	— ¼
164	150	Nat Biscuit pf (7)	2	164	164	164	Oct 13
18	10⅛	Nat Bond & I (1.75e)	1	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
85	65	Nat Bond pf ww (5)	1	82¼	82¼	82¼	Oct 10
25	20	Nat Bond & S (.15e)	3	24¾	24⅝	24⅝	Oct 13
30⅝	12½	Nat Cash Reg (1)	33	28⅝	28	28	— ⅛
16⅛	11½	Nat Dairy Pr (.80e)	80	15¼	14¾	14¾	— ¼
10⅝	3½	Nat Dept Stores	3	10	9½	9½	— ⅛
6¾	3½	Nat Dept Stores pf	10	6⅛	6	6⅛	
26⅞	17¼	Nat Distillers (2)	23	26⅝	25⅞	25⅞	+ ⅜
20⅞	11½	Nat Enam & Stpg	1	19½	19½	19½	Oct 13
16½	5	Nat Gypsum	76	16⅝	16⅛	16¼	— ⅝
31	17⅛	Nat Lead (½)	81	27⅞	26⅝	26⅝	— ⅜
167	154	Nat Lead pf A (7)	1	178½	178½	178½	+12⅜
25	13¼	Nat Mal & Stl Cast	8	24½	23¼	23⅝	— ½
8⅝	5	Nat Pow & Lt (.60)	266	8⅝	7⅞	8⅛	+ ⅛
67¾	44¾	Nat Steel (⅜e)	30	68⅝	67⅝	68	+ ⅛
23	12⅛	Nat Supply	27	17¾	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
75	70	Nat Sup 6% pf (6)	1	72	72	72	Sep 14
82	63	Nat Sup5½%pf(5½)	4	70	70	70	+ ⅛
30	21	Nat Sup $2 pf (2)	2	25	25	25	— ⅛
4⅛	2½	Nat Tea	3	3⅛	3	3	— ⅛
12⅝	7⅝	Natomas Co (.80)	3	11⅛	11	11⅛	+ ⅛
26	14⅝	Neisner Bros (1)	4	25	25	25	+ ⅛
80	58	Neisner pf (4¾)	1	70	70	70	Jun 29
40	28	Newberry (JJ) (1.60e)	1	39⅛	39⅛	39⅛	Oct 6
19⅞	9⅞	Newport Indust	64	17⅝	16⅞	16⅞	—1
40	20	NY Air Brake	2	39⅛	38⅝	38⅝	— ⅛
21⅛	10	NY Central RR	163	20⅝	20	20⅛	— ½
22⅞	7	NY Chi & St Louis	7	17⅛	16⅝	17⅛	+ ⅛
38¼	12⅝	NY Chi & St L pf	9	26⅝	25½	26	—1⅛
37¼	18	NY C Omnibus (2e)	9	37½	36⅝	36⅝	— ⅛
⅝	¼	NY Investors	41	⅛	⅛	⅛	+ ⅛
2⅝	1⅛	NY NH & H	15	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
7⅛	2⅜	NY NH & H pf	8	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	+ ⅛
1⅛	½	NY Ont & West	6	1	1	1	Oct 11
12⅛	4⅜	NY Shipbuilding	56	12½	11⅝	12	— ⅛
198	133	Norfolk & W (10a)	1	182	180	182	+3
1⅛	⅝	Norfolk Southern	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	Oct 10
11	5⅛	No Am Aviation	43	10⅝	10	10	— ⅛

1938 High	Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
24⅝	13⅝	North Amer Co (.90e)	307	24⅝	23⅞	24⅝	+ ⅝
58⅝	48⅝	North Amer Co pf (3)	7	56⅛	56	56	— ⅝
100½	87¼	No Am Edison pf (6)	1	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝	—1⅛
14⅝	6⅝	Northern Pacific	23	13	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
97	93½	Nor Sta Pow pf (5)	1	97	97	97	Oct 13
3⅛	1⅝	Norwalk T & R	9	3⅝	3⅛	3⅝	
		O					
14⅝	8⅛	Ohio Oil	26	10	9⅝	9⅝	
32⅞	19⅛	Oliver Farm Equip	3	27¾	27¼	27¼	— ⅛
19⅞	7⅛	Omnibus Corp	13	18⅝	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
9⅛	4	Oppenheim Collins	3	8⅝	8½	8⅝	— ⅛
26½	13¾	Otis Elevator (.45e)	3	25⅞	25⅝	25⅝	+ ⅛
12	5⅝	Otis Steel	11	11	11⅝	11	— ⅛
56	30⅝	Otis Steel 1 pf	1	48½	48½	48½	+ ⅝
22½	10	Outb'd M&M (1.25e)	2	21	21	21	Oct 13
75	40	Owens-Ill Gl (1e)	33	76	74¾	75⅝	+ ⅞
		P—Q					
11¼	6	Pac Am Fish	4	7⅝	7¼	7¼	— ¼
15⅝	9¼	Pac Fin Corp (.90e)	1	14	14	14	Oct 11
29¾	22⅝	Pac Gas & Elec (2)	18	28⅝	28½	28⅝	+ ¼
41½	32¼	Pac Lighting (3)	5	41⅞	41⅝	41⅝	+ ⅛
19⅞	9⅛	Pac Mills	3	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	+ ⅝
31	18⅛	Pac Tin spl (1e)	2	29⅝	29⅝	29⅝	Oct 13
15⅝	10⅝	Pac West Oil (¼g)	3	11½	11½	11½	— ⅛
5⅞	3⅛	Packard Motor	36	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
9⅝	7	Pan-Am Petrol	2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	Sep 2
2	1	Panhandle P&R new	6	1⅛	1⅝	1⅛	
53½	29	Paraffine (1½e)	5	53⅝	53½	53½	
13⅝	5⅝	Paramount Pic	66	12⅛	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
100	66	Paramount 1 pf (6)	10	98	96⅝	97¾	+1⅜
13⅞	6⅝	Paramount 2 pf (.60)	3	12⅛	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
30	16	Park & Tilford	1	24	24	24	
3¼	1½	Park Utah C M	40	3⅛	3	3	
42⅝	31⅞	Parke Davis (1.70e)	3	42	42	42	
20⅝	13	Parker Rust (.80)	3	18⅛	18	18	
2⅝	1¼	Parmelee Transport	2	2⅛	2	2	
10⅛	3½	Pathe Film	26	10	9⅝	9⅝	— ¼
13⅞	8⅝	Patino Mines (¼e)	3	12¾	12½	12¾	+ ⅛
58⅝	41	Penick & Ford (2e)	1	57	57	57	Oct 11
85⅝	55	Penney (J C) (2½e)	9	84⅝	84	84⅝	— ⅛
2⅝	1⅝	Penn Coal & Coke	1	2⅛	2	2	+ ⅛
5⅝	2⅝	Penn-Dix Cement	3	5	4⅞	4⅞	+ ⅛
30	10⅝	Penn-Dix Cem pf A	1	28	28	28	+ ⅛
15½	10	Penn Gl Sand ct	7	14¼	13½	14¼	+ ¾
24½	14⅛	Penn RR	61	22¼	21¼	21¼	— ⅝
31	19¼	Peoples Drug (1a)	1	25½	25½	25½	Oct 5
40½	22⅛	Peoples GasL&C (1e)	21	40½	40	40	+ ⅝
6¼	1¾	Peoria & East	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	Oct 5
17¾	5½	Pere Marquette	1	15½	15½	15½	Oct 11
16¼	8½	Pet Milk (1)	2	16⅞	16¼	16⅞	+ ⅜
13½	7¾	Petrol Corp (.40a)	4	9¾	9¾	9¾	+ ¼
8¼	4¾	Pfeiffer Brew (½e)	1	8⅛	8	8⅛	+ ¼
42½	17⅝	Phelps Dodge (.45e)	85	44	42¾	44	+1
37½	30	Phila Co 6% pf (3)	1	37	37	37	
67	60	Phila Co pf (6)	1	65	65	65	+2
⅝	¼	Phila Read C & I	5	⅜	⅜	⅜	— ⅛
143¾	75¼	Philip Morris (6¼a)	11	140¼	139	139½	+ ½
144¼	114	Philip Mor pf (5)	2	144¼	143¾	144¼	Oct 10
8¼	4⅛	Phillips Jones	8	7½	7	7½	Oct 13
44⅝	27¼	Phillips Pet (2)	52	38½	37⅝	38⅛	+ ¾
3⅛	3	Phoenix Hosiery	2	3	3	3	Aug24
8	4	Pierce Oil pf	6	7	7	7	+ ½
25	20½	Pillsbury Fl (1.60)	4	25	24¾	25	Oct 10
7½	3¼	Pittsburgh Coal	2	6	6	6	+ ¼
35	20	Pittsburgh Coal pf	1	21½	21½	21½	Sep 26
7½	3⅞	Pitt Coke & Iron	6	6¾	6½	6¾	+ ¼
9¼	4⅞	Pitt Screw & Bolt	13	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
16⅝	7½	Pitt Steel	5	13⅝	13½	13⅝	+ ⅝
1	¼	Pitt Terminal Coal	1	¾	¾	¾	Oct 13
¾	⅝	Pittston Co	2	⅝	⅝	⅝	
25⅝	15	Plymouth Oil (1.40)	5	21	20⅝	20⅝	— ½
11	8	Pond Creek Poc	1	8	8	8	Sep 26
12½	5⅛	Poor & Co B	7	11¾	11	11¼	— ⅝
3⅝	1½	Porto R-Am Tob A	3	2½	2½	2½	— ¼
1⅛	½	Porto R-Am Tob B	3	⅞	⅞	⅞	Oct 13
4⅝	1⅝	Postal Tel & C pf	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	
10⅝	4¾	Pressed Steel	19	9¾	9⅝	9½	— ¼
10⅝	4½	Press Stl 1 pf (⅛g)	1	10	10	10	Oct 11
31½	13¾	Press Stl 2 pf (2½g)	1	29	28¾	29	Oct 13
57⅛	39½	Procter & Gam (2)	12	56⅝	56	56⅝	+ ½
35½	25	Pub Svc NJ (1.65e)	43	33	32½	32⅞	+1
125⅛	112	Pub S NJ 7% pf (7)	1	125⅛	125⅛	125⅛	Oct 7
111⅞	101⅞	Pub S NJ 6% pf (6)	3	112⅛	112⅛	112⅛	+2
102	86¼	Pub S NJ $5 pf (5)	3	101¼	101	101¼	+ ½
116½	112	Pub S El&G pf (5)	1	117	117	117	Sep 28
36⅞	21⅝	Pullman (1½e)	27	35	34	34¼	— ¼
13⅛	8¼	Pure Oil	57	10	9¾	9⅞	+ ⅛
98⅝	81	Pure Oil 6% pf (6)	1	86½	86½	86½	— ½
88⅝	74½	Pure Oil 5% pf (5)	8	81	80¾	81	+ ⅝
14⅝	7	Purity Bak (.45e)	25	14½	13¾	13¾	— ⅛
16¼	9	Quaker St Oil (½e)	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	Oct 11
		R					
8¼	4¾	Radio Corp of Am	177	8⅛	7¾	7¾	— ¼
64¾	37¼	Radio cv pf (3½)	5	65	64¾	64¾	
80	60⅛	Radio pf B (5)	1	79	79	79	Sep 28
5⅞	1¾	Radio-Keith-Orph	21	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	
24	14¾	Raybest-Man (.60)	6	23	22	23	+ ½
24½	8⅛	Rayonier Inc	39	17⅛	16¾	17	+ ⅜
29⅝	18	Rayonier Inc pf	8	23½	23	23⅛	
22	10⅝	Reading Co (1½e)	9	17⅛	16½	16⅝	— ⅜
30⅛	13	Reading 1 pf (2)	1	23½	23½	23½	Oct 10
27½	13¼	Reading 2 pf (2)	2	20	20	20	Oct 5
6⅞	2⅝	Real Silk Hosiery	10	5½	5	5	— ½
11	5	Reis (R) & Co 1 pf	1	8	8	8	Oct 6
11⅜	5½	Reliable Stores	1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	Oct 13
13½	9	Reliance Mfg (½e)	1	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	Oct 10
17⅝	9⅝	Reming Rand (.90a)	5	16⅝	16½	16½	— ½
74	49½	Rem R pf ww (4½)	2	75	73	75	Oct 13
3	1⅝	Reo Motor Car	59	2⅝	2½	2⅝	
20⅞	11¼	Republic Steel	93	20	19½	19⅝	— ⅝
75½	39½	Rep Steel cv pf	1	64	64	64	Oct 10
73	38	Rep Steel pf A	2	63¼	63¼	63½	+ ¼
19½	7⅝	Revere Copper & Br	38	19⅝	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅝
37	17¼	Rev Cop & Br A	6	37	36½	37	Oct 8
17⅝	10	Reynolds Metals	9	14	13¾	14	— ⅛
94	84⅝	Reynolds M pf (5½)	1	90½	90½	90½	Oct 7
12¼	4⅞	Reynolds Spring	8	10⅞	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅛
46½	33⅝	Reynolds Tob (2.40e)	36	44⅝	43¾	44⅛	+ ⅝
8⅛	5	Rhine-West Elec	1	5	5	5	Sep 26
8⅞	5	Richfield Oil	42	7⅛	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
13⅞	7½	Ritter Dental	5	11⅛	10¾	10¾	
20⅝	14⅛	Roan Ant Cop (.35e)	4	18¾	18½	18¾	+ ½
33	13	Ruberoid	2	33	32	32½	— ⅛
2⅛	1	Rutland R R pf	1	1½	1½	1½	Oct 13
		S					
23⅝	12	Safeway Strs (⅜e)	20	18½	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
48⅛	25⅛	St Joseph Lead (⅜e)	10	48	47⅛	47⅛	— ⅛
1⅜	⅝	St L-San Fran	2	1	⅞	⅞	
3⅝	1⅛	St L-San Fran pf	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
19⅝	8⅝	Savage Arms	8	16	16	16	+ ⅛
27½	13⅞	Schenley Distill	16	20	19½	19½	— ½
85	62	Schenley pf (5½)	1	72	72	72	Oct 11
1	¼	Schulte Ret Stores	109	⅝	⅝	⅝	
7⅝	3	Schulte Ret pf	21	7	7	7	+ ¼
⅞	½	Seaboard Air Line	22	⅝	⅝	¾	+ ⅛
3	1⅛	Seab Air Line pf	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
27⅛	15⅛	Seaboard Oil (1)	10	21	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅝
5½	3	Seagrave Corp	1	3¾	3¾	3¾	
80½	47	Sears Roebuck (3a)	42	79⅞	78⅝	78⅝	—1
18	9¼	Servel Inc (1)	18	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝	— ⅛
20¾	10	Sharon Steel	5	17¾	17⅝	17¾	— ⅛
66	45¼	Sharon Steel pf (5)	1	62⅝	62⅝	62⅝	Oct 11
6½	3⅞	Sharp & Dohme	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
48	36	Sharp & D pf (3½)	2	40½	40	40½	Oct 13
11⅞	6¾	Shattuck (F G) (.40)	4	11⅜	11	11	— ⅜
18⅞	10	Shell Union (.35e)	18	15½	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅜
106½	93	Shell Un pf (5½)	5	105	104½	104½	—1
9⅛	4¾	Silver King Coal	12	8½	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
34½	12⅝	Simmons Co	18	34¾	34	34	— ⅛
3¼	2½	Simms Petrol	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	Oct 13
22	14⅞	Simonds S & S (.40e)	1	19¼	19½	19½	+ ½
34⅜	18⅛	Skelly Oil (½e)	3	24½	24	24½	+ ⅝
93	84	Skelly Oil pf (6)	5	92	91	91	Oct 7
24	13	Smith (A O) Corp	26	22⅝	21	22	+ ¾
19¼	10	Smith&Cor Ty (⅜e)	1	18	18	18	
13⅞	8⅝	Snider Pack (⅜e)	8	12	11⅝	11⅝	— ¼
16⅝	10⅝	Socony-Vac (½)	96	13⅝	13⅛	13¼	+ ¼
114	111	Solvay Am pf (5½)	1	113½	113½	113½	Oct 7
3⅛	1½	South Am G & P	26	2¼	2	2¼	+ ¼
28	16⅝	So P Rico Sug (1⅜e)	4	22⅞	22	22	— ⅞
25	19¼	So Cal Edis (1½a)	25	24⅝	23⅝	24¼	+ ⅝
22½	9¼	Southern Pacific	100	20⅞	20	20⅛	— ⅛
17⅝	5⅛	Southern Ry	75	17⅛	16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
26⅝	8⅛	Southern Ry pf	45	26⅝	25⅝	25⅞	— ⅛
36	17½	Sou Ry M&O ct (4)	2	36	35	36	+4¾
4	2¼	Spalding (A G)	2	4	3⅞	4	+ ¼
4⅝	2	Sparks Withington	10	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
11	4	Spear & Co	6	9¾	9¾	9¾	Oct 10
24	19¾	Spencer Kell (1.10e)	1	22	22	22	—1
31¼	15⅝	Sperry Corp (.60e)	150	32½	31¼	31¾	+ ⅛
17¼	7¾	Spicer Mfg	2	15⅛	15¼	15¼	— ½
15¼	6¼	Spiegel Inc	45	14¾	14	14	— ½
31	12½	Square D Co (.45e)	10	30¼	30¼	30¼	— ¾
9¼	6½	Stand Brands (⅜e)	60	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
107⅝	94	Stand Br pf (4½)	2	104½	104	104	—1
3½	1¼	Stand Com Tob	3	2	2	2	
5½	2	Stand Gas & El	36	4½	4¼	4½	— ⅛
11⅝	4½	Stand Gas $4 pf	75	10⅛	9⅝	10	+ ½
23	10⅛	Stand Gas $6 pr pf	10	21	20½	21	+ ¾
28	13	Stand Gas $7 pr pf	38	26⅛	24⅞	26	+1⅝
1	⅝	Stand Invest Corp	7	½	½	½	Oct 6
34⅞	25½	Stand Oil Cal (1a)	46	29⅞	29⅛	29⅛	— ⅝
35½	24¾	Stand Oil Ind (1)	16	30	29	29	—1
42	32½	Stand Oil Kan	5	42	41	42	Sep 15
58⅝	39¾	Stand Oil N J (1a)	63	53⅞	52⅛	52¾	— ⅝
30½	17½	Starrett (L S) (1e)	2	29	29	29	Oct 10
70¼	40	Sterling Prod (3.80)	6	70⅝	70¼	70⅝	+ ⅛
12½	6	Stewart-Warner	12	11	10⅝	10½	— ½
11	5	Stokely Bros	3	8	7⅞	8	
12⅝	5½	Stone & Webster	103	12½	12	12¼	+ ¼
8⅞	3½	Studebaker Corp	18	8¼	8	8	— ⅛
59	45	Sun Oil (1a)	3	53	52¼	53	Oct 13
14⅝	9⅞	Sunshine Mng (2.40)	37	12	11⅝	11⅝	
32½	17¼	Superheater (½)	9	33	32	33	+ ⅛
4¼	1⅝	Superior Oil	26	3½	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
19⅞	8⅝	Superior Steel	3	18⅛	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅝
32	17⅝	Sutherl Paper (1.60)	6	30¼	29⅝	30¼	
15⅛	6⅝	Sweets Co of Am	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	Oct 7
19¼	15	Swift & Co (1.20)	4	18⅛	18⅛	18⅝	
29⅝	22⅛	Swift Intl (2)	8	29⅝	29¼	29½	+ ⅝
10¼	4⅝	Syming-G ww (¼e)	9	9	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
8⅛	3⅞	Syming-G xw (¼e)	7	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
		T					
7⅝	5	Talcott (J) Inc (.80)	2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
5⅛	4¼	Telautograph (.40e)	2	4½	4½	4½	— ⅛
8	3⅞	Tenn Corp	41	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
26	13	Texas & Pacific Ry	3	23½	21⅞	22	Oct 10
49⅛	32⅝	Texas Corp (2)	91	42½	42	42	— ¼
5¼	2⅜	Texas Gulf Prod	17	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	
38	26	Texas Gulf Sul (1½e)	47	35⅝	34¼	34⅜	
12½	7	Tex Pac C & O (.40)	1	10	9⅝	10	+ ⅛
11⅝	6⅝	Tex Pac L Trust	36	9⅝	8⅝	8⅞	+ ⅛
24⅝	15	Thatcher Mfg (⅜e)	8	24½	23	23	Oct 6
50	33½	Thatch cv pf (3.60)	1	50	50	50	Oct 7
5⅛	2⅞	The Fair	4	5	5	5	
5⅝	2⅝	Thermoid Co	1	4¼	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
15	15	Thermoid Co pf	1	15	15	15	Oct 5

1938 High	Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
3⅝	1	Third Avenue Ry	3	2	2	2	
5⅝	3½	Thompson (J R)	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	Oct 13
20	8⅝	Thompson Prod	8	19	18½	18½	— ⅝
4	1⅛	Thompson-Starrett	1	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
19	8⅝	Thompson-Star pf	3	15⅝	15	15⅝	Oct 13
15⅝	10⅝	Tide-Water A (1)	14	13⅝	12⅞	12⅞	+ ⅛
96	77½	Tide-Water pf (4½)	6	92	91½	91½	Oct 13
16⅝	8	Timken-Det Axle	14	16⅝	16⅝	16⅝	
53½	31½	Timken Roll B (⅜e)	33	53½	52½	53	+ ⅝
12⅞	8	Transamerica (⅜)	31	10⅛	10	10	— ⅛
8⅝	4	Trans & West Air	27	8⅛	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
11⅝	4⅝	Transue & Wll	3	10⅝	10	10	— ⅛
4⅝	2⅝	Tri-Cont Corp	21	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
87½	77	Tri-Cont pf (6)	2	85	85	85	Oct 11
6⅝	3⅝	Truax-Traer C	4	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
10⅝	6⅝	Truscon Steel	1	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	Oct 10
27⅞	16⅝	Twent C-FoxF (1½e)	37	27⅞	26⅞	26⅞	— ⅛
36	26½	Twent C-F F pf(1½a)	5	35⅝	35	35	— ⅛
6	3⅝	Twin City Rapid Tr	4	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
13	6	Twin Coach	33	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
		U					
3⅝	1¼	Ulen & Co	6	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
66	41	Underwood-Ell (2e)	7	59⅝	59	59⅝	
15¼	7⅝	Union Bag & P	21	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
89⅝	57	UnionCarbide (2.40e)	46	89⅝	88	88⅝	— ⅛
23¾	17⅛	Union Oil Cal (.90e)	3	20⅞	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅛
98⅝	58⅝	Union Pacific (6)	8	98⅝	96⅝	96⅞	—1⅞
81¾	60⅝	Union Pacific pf (4)	1	78⅛	78⅛	78⅛	+1⅛
23½	20	Union T Car (1.20)	3	22⅝	22⅝	22⅝	+ ⅝
11⅝	5	United Air Lines	21	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅝
31⅝	19½	United Aircr (½e)	138	31⅛	30⅝	30⅝	— ½
19½	14	United Bis (.90e)	1	17½	17½	17½	Oct 10
67	39	United Carbon (2½e)	10	66⅞	66	66	Oct 13
19¼	12⅝	United-Carr F (½e)	3	16¾	16¼	16	
3⅝	2	United Corp	432	3⅛	3⅛	3½	+ ⅛
38¼	23¼	United Corp pf	67	36⅞	35¼	36⅝	+1⅝
7⅝	4⅝	United Drug	15	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	
10⅝	4½	United Dyewood	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	Oct 12
8⅝	3	United Elec Coal	29	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝	
39	21⅞	United E & F (1½e)	4	39⅛	39	39	
67½	50	United Fruit (3)	9	64	63½	63½	—1⅛
11⅝	8⅝	United Gas Imp (1)	245	11⅛	10⅞	11⅛	+ ⅛
110	100	United Gas pf (5)	4	110⅛	110⅛	110¼	+ ⅛
10¼	6	Unit Mer & Mfr	5	8	8	8	+ ⅛
8	3	United Paperboard	6	8	7⅞	7⅞	
10½	4½	U S & For Sec	8	11	10⅞	10⅞	+ ⅛
81	63	U S & For S pf (6)	1	80	80	80	Oct 11
1⅛	⅝	U S Distributing	1	1	1	1	Oct 13
12⅛	5⅝	U S Freight	4	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	Oct 13
114⅞	55	U S Gypsum (2)	13	114⅝	114	114	— ⅞
10¼	4⅛	U S Hoffman Mach	3	9	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
35¼	24	U S Hoff M pf (2¾)	1	34½	34¼	34¼	+3¼
29¾	13½	U S Indus Alcohol	39	29⅛	27	27¼	—2⅛
7⅛	3¼	U S Leather	10	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
12½	5⅜	U S Leather A	9	12⅛	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
70½	50	U S Lea pr pf (1¾k)	1	68	68	68	Oct 11
48⅝	31½	U S Pipe & Fdry (2)	19	48½	48⅛	48⅛	— ⅛
7	2⅞	U S Real & Imp	103	6⅝	6⅛	6½	+ ⅛
56	21	U S Rubber	105	56	54⅝	55	—1
102⅛	45½	U S Rubber 1 pf	33	101¼	99	100½	—1½
72¾	44¾	U S Smelt R & M (4)	9	73⅝	72	72⅝	
70½	55	U S Smelt pf (3½)	1	67	67	67	Oct 13
65⅞	38	U S Steel	306	65¼	63⅝	63¾	—1⅝
121	91¾	U S Steel pf (7)	4	119¾	119	119¾	+ ¾
36	29½	U S Tobacco (1¼)	3	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	
5¾	3⅜	United Stkyds	16	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
10¼	8¼	United Stk pf (.70)	4	9	9	9	
3⅛	1⅛	United Stores A	16	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
50	37	United Stores pf	1	42½	42½	42½	Sep 13
13½	7½	Univ-Cyclops Steel	3	10½	10½	10⅝	— ⅛
78	48	Univ Leaf Tob (3a)	4	75	75	75	—1⅛
1¼	½	Util Pow & Lt A	19	⅝	⅝	⅝	
		V					
1⅛	½	Vadsco Sales	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	— ⅛
32	14¼	Van Raalte (1½e)	15	33¾	32	32½	+ ⅛
22⅝	11⅛	Vanadium Corp	50	22⅞	22⅜	22½	
42	30⅛	Vick Chem (2a)	1	37	37	37	Oct 13
18⅛	13½	Victor Chem (.55e)	3	17	16½	16½	— ⅛
5⅝	2⅝	Va-Caro Chem	1	4½	4¼	4⅜	— ⅛
32⅛	18⅝	Va-C Chem 6% pf	1	28⅛	28	28	— ¾
120⅝	100	Virginian Ry pf (6)	4	114	113	114	Oct 7
		W					
2⅝	⅝	Wabash Ry	5	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
4⅝	1⅝	Wabash pf A	9	3½	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
8⅛	5⅝	Waldorf Sys (.40e)	9	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
20¼	13⅝	Walgreen Co (1)	2	17⅞	17	17	
86½	74	Walgrn pf ww (4½)	1	85	85	85	Oct 10
45⅛	30	Walker (H) G&W (4)	4	46⅛	45⅞	46⅛	+ ⅛
19⅝	17⅝	Walker pf (1)	1	19½	19½	19½	+ ¼
10¼	4½	Walworth Co	26	9⅜	9⅛	9⅜	— ⅛
19⅛	8	Ward Baking A	1	15	15	15	— ¼
4	2	Ward Baking B	2	3⅛	3	3	Oct 13
51	23	Ward Bak pf (1½k)	6	42½	42½	42½	Oct 13
8	3¾	Warner Bros Pict	30	7	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
4⅞	1¾	Warren Bros	28	3¾	3⅝	3¾	— ⅛
16¾	5	Warren Bros cv pf	3	13	12⅞	13	— ⅛
30⅞	16⅛	Warren Fdy & P (2)	12	30¾	28½	29⅞	—1⅛
25	11	Waukesha Motor (1)	3	24⅞	23¾	23¾	—1
34	17	Wayne Pump (2)	15	33¾	33¼	33¾	+ ¾
4⅛	1¼	Webster Eisenlohr	25	4	3⅞	3⅞	
39	28¼	Wesson O & S (2½e)	3	35½	35	35	
82¼	71	Wesson O & S pf (4)	1	80	80	80	+ ¼
19	12⅝	West Auto Sup (1)	10	17⅝	17¼	17½	— ⅛
4½	2⅝	West Maryland	6	3¾	3¾	3¾	
9	3	West Maryland 2 pf	3	7½	7½	7½	+ ⅛
1⅝	½	West Pacific	1	1	1	1	Oct 7
3⅝	1½	West Pacific pf	12	2¾	2½	2¾	Oct 13
34¾	16⅛	West Union Tel	25	30⅝	29⅞	29⅞	— ⅝
28⅞	18⅜	WestingAirBr (1.01e)	15	26⅝	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅝
122	61⅝	West El & Mfg (2e)	43	123⅝	119	119½	—2
18⅝	9½	Weston El Inst	3	17¼	17	17	— ¼
20½	10	Westvaco Chlor (1)	1	19½	19½	19½	Oct 13
30⅛	20	Westvaco pf (1½)	2	30	30	30	Oct 11
27⅞	14½	Wheeling Steel	10	25	24¼	24¼	— ⅞
95	75	Wheeling pf (6)	1	80	80	80	Sep 17
50	42	Wheeling pr pf (3k)	3	48	47⅝	48	Oct 10
15½	11	White Dental (⅜e)	2	11	11	11	Sep 23
15⅝	6½	White Motor	15	14¼	13¾	13¾	— ¼
11	5⅛	White Rock M S	7	6⅞	6¾	6¾	+ ¼
3	1¼	White Sewing Mach	9	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
21¼	8¾	White Sewing pf	9	17⅝	17	17⅝	+ ⅝
2⅝	1⅝	Wilcox Oil & Gas	1	2½	2½	2½	— ⅛
3	1¼	Willys-Overland	21	2⅝	2½	2⅝	— ⅛
6⅝	3⅜	Willys-Overland pf	1	5	5	5	— ⅛
5⅝	3	Wilson & Co	20	5⅛	5⅛	5	
60¼	32	Wilson $6 pf	1	48⅞	48⅞	48⅞	+ ⅛
21⅝	10⅝	Woodward Iron	12	21¼	21	21	— ⅛
49¼	36	Woolworth (2.40)	32	48⅝	48	48	— ⅝
24⅝	11¼	Worthington P & M	16	24	23¼	23¼	— ⅝
55½	28⅛	WP&M cv pr pf(4½)	5	56	55⅛	56	+ ⅝
45	27	W P & M pr pf (4½)	2	45	45	45	
72	61¼	Wrigley (W) Jr (3a)	6	72	71½	72	
		Y—Z					
39	20¾	Yale & Towne (.60)	4	37½	37½	37½	
21⅝	8⅝	Yellow Tr & Coach	62	20¼	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅝
29⅞	9⅝	Young Spring & W	9	23⅞	23½	23⅝	— ⅛
49⅝	24	Youngst Sh & Tube	127	46⅝	45½	45⅝	— ⅛
85	62¼	YoungstS&T pf(5½)	1	86	85	85	Oct 5
23¼	11½	Youngst Steel Door	15	23¼	22½	22¾	— ¼
23¼	9	Zenith Radio	19	22½	22	22	— ⅜
5¾	2¾	Zonite Products	14	4⅛	3⅞	4	

(*) ex-dividend; (†) ex-rights; (a) plus extra or extras; (e) declared or paid so far this year; (f) payable in stock; (g) paid last year; (h) cash or stock; (k) accumulated dividend paid or declared this year.

Where issues carry a date after the last price, it signifies the day on which a sale was last recorded on the Stock Exchange.

Odd Lots—Inactive Stocks

1938 High	Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Actual Sales	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
44	30¼	Abr & Straus (1½e)	*10	43½	43½	43½	— ⅞
67	67	Ala & Vicks (6)	10	67	67	67	Aug 3
115	95	Albany & Susq (9a)	10	115	115	115	Aug27
28	28	Alleg & West (6)	20	28	28	28	M'y 11
60½	46¼	Am Bank N pf (3)	40	57	56	56	
135	114	Am Br Shoe pf (5¼)	10	133½	133½	133½	Oct 13
20	13½	Am Coal	10	13½	13½	13½	Sep 20
83	68	Am Crys S 6% pf (6)	110	75	75	75	Oct 13
177	177	Am Express (6)	20	177	177	177	Jan 22
29½	20	Am News Co (1e)	80	26½	26	26½	+ ¼
165½	148¾	Am Rad & S S pf (7)	40	153	153	153	Sep 27
35½	22¾	Am Ship Bldg (2a)	230	34⅞	34	34	—1
148½	130	Am Snuff pf (6)	10	146	146	146	Oct 3
110⅝	97	Anchor H G pf (6½)	30	110	110	110	Oct 4
121½	116	Arch-D-M pf (7)	10	121⅝	121⅝	121⅝	Oct 13
1937	Sale	Artloom pf (7)	10	80	80	80	Nov 27
89½	72	Assoc Inv pf ww (5)	10	89	89	89	
87¾	72	Assoc Inv pf xw (5)	30	87¾	87¾	87¾	Oct 13
119	105	Atlas Powder pf (5)	100	117	117	117	
20½	12¼	Austin Nich pr A	10	20¼	20¼	20¼	+ ¼
98	86	Bangor & Ar pf (5)	20	92	92	92	Oct 10
31⅞	21⅝	Barker pf (2¾)	20	31⅞	31⅞	31⅞	Oct 6
115	109	Bayuk 1 pf (7)	10	113½	113½	113½	Oct 13
30¼	25	Beech Creek RR (2)	20	27½	27½	27½	Sep 28
20	13½	Bloomin'dale(.56¼e)	10	17¼	17¼	17¼	Oct 4
55	37	Blumenthal (S) pf	50	50	50	50	Oct 6
100	82	Bon Ami A (4)	*10	99	99	99	Oct 13
51	40	Bon Ami B (2½)	40	52	51	51	
97	75	Bucy-Erie 7% pf (7)	10	93½	93½	93½	Oct 13
54⅞	25	Budd Mfg pf	180	43½	43	43½	+ ⅛
17¼	6¾	Bush Tm Bldg pf ct	240	13¾	12	12	—1⅛
41	20	Byers (AM) pf	70	40	38¼	40	+1⅛
45½	37½	Can South Ry (3)	10	45½	45½	45½	Aug23
40¼	34¾	Capital Ad pf A (3)	30	40	40	40	Oct 11
86	63½	Caro C & O (5)	10	80½	80½	80½	Oct 13
120	98¼	Case (J I) pf (7)	30	116	116	116	—1
72½	46	Celotex Corp pf (5)	30	69	69	69	
106¼	99⅝	Cent Ill Lt pf (4½)	10	106⅝	106⅝	106⅝	— ⅛
104	88	Century Rib pf (7)	10	88	88	88	Aug 26
46	17½	Cert-teed 6% pf	200	44½	44	44½	
106	94	Champ Paper pf (6)	20	95	95	95	
45	35	Chile Cop (1¼e)	100	45	45	45	Oct 8
74½	50	City I & F pf (6½)	140	67	66	67	+1⅜
60	54	City Invest (1e)	10	58	58	58	Jun 2
45	45	Clev & Pitt spl (2)	40	45	45	45	Feb 18
75	67½	Clev & Pitt (3½)	70	70	70	70	Sep 29
115	106	Clev El pf (4½)	10	111¼	111¼	111¼	+ ¼
150	150	CCC & St L (10)	10	150	150	150	Mar28
75	75	CCC & St L pf(5)	10	75	75	75	Mar28
125	111	Cluett Peab pf (7)	10	125	125	125	Oct 11
976	976	Coca-Cola I (7.77e)	10	976	976	976	M'y 5
105	87¾	Collins & Aik pf (5)	410	105¾	105	105¾	+ ¾
29	20	Colonial Beacon O	120	23⅛	23½	23½	Jun 28
8¾	3¼	Col & South	60	6½	6½	6½	
11⅝	4⅛	Col & South 1 pf	110	8½	8¼	8¼	— ¼
10	4	Col & South 2 pf	10	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	Oct 11
65	50	Col G&E 5% pf B (5)	30	67	67	67	Oct 1

(Continued on Bond and Curb Page)

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

• Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices •

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Quotations to 2:00

New York Bonds

United States Government Bonds
(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)
Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
3 3¾s '43-40 June	105.23	105.23	105.23
10 3¼s '41	107.20	107.20	107.20
5 3¼s '45-43	110.1	109.30	110.1
4 4s '54-44	114.18	114.14	114.18
1 2¾s '47-45	106.27	106.27	106.27
8 3s '48-46	108.9	108.9	108.9
1 3½s '49-46	109	109	109
1 2½s '48	104.30	104.30	104.30
1 3½s '52-49	108.29	108.29	108.29
7 2½s '53-49	102.14	102.13	102.13
4 2½s '52-50	102.18	102.16	102.16
3 2¾s '54-51	104.1	104.1	104.1
31 3s '55-51	107.3	107	107.3
4 2½s27 60-55	104.15	104.15	104.15
40 2¾s '59-56	103.10	103.10	103.10
15 2¾s '63-58	102.20	102.20	102.20

Federal Farm Mortgage

1 3¼s '64-44	107.5	107.5	107.5
5 3s '49-44	106.20	106.18	106.19

Home Owners' Loan

3 2¾s '49-39	102.18	102.17	102.17
27 2¼s '44-42	104.12	104.8	104.11
3 3s '52-44	106.16	106.16	106.16

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
5 Ala Gt Sou 4s '43	102½	102½	102½
5 Alleghany 5s '49	63¼	63	63¼
34 Alleghany 5s '50 st	34½	32½	32½
1 Allegh Val 4s '42	104¾	104¾	104¾
2 Allied Strs 4½s '50	95	95	95
9 Allied Strs 4½s '51	93¾	93¼	93¾
8 Allis Chalm 4s '52	113	112½	113
24 Am & For P 5s 2030	59¾	59¼	59¼
11 AmIGChem 5½s '49	103	102¾	103
2 Am Int 5½s '49	100¾	100	100
29 Am T&T 5½s '43	113	113¾	112¾
30 Am T&T 3¼s '66	104½	104	104½
42 Am T&T 3¼s '61	104¾	104¾	104¾
24 Am WW&E 6s '75	100	99¾	100
6 Anaconda Cop 4½s'50	106½	106½	106½
1 Ang C Nitra deb '67	36	36	36
40 Armour of Del 4s'57	98½	98¼	98½
42 Arm Del 4s'55	98¾	98¾	98½
17 AT&SF 4s'95	106¼	106¼	106¼
5 AT&SF aj 4s'95 st	93½	93½	93½
12 AT&SF ev 4½s'48	100½	100¾	100½
1 AT&SF T 5s L A'58	106¾	106¾	106¾
11 AT&SF ev C-A '62	106½	106¼	106½
1 A C Line 1st 4s'52	86	85¾	85½
4 ACL cit 4s'52	67½	67½	67½
3 A C Line 4½s'64	71	71	71
5 Atl & Dan 1st 4s'48	36¾	36	36
5 Atl & Dan 2d 4s'48	32¾	32¼	32¼
2 Atl Gu & WI 5s'59	51½	51¾	51½
5 B&O rfg 6s'95	21½	21	21
18 B&O 1st 5s'48	49¾	49¾	49¾
6 B&O rfg 5s'95	21¾	21¾	21½
10 B & O 5s'98 F	21¼	20¼	20½
1 B&O 5s 2000 D	20½	20½	20½
60 B&O cv 4½s'60	16¾	16½	16¾
19 B&O 4s'48	48¾	48	48½
5 B&O 4PLEA&WY '41	43	42	42
8 B&O 5s S W '50	32½	31	31
1 Bell T Pa 5s'60	130	130	130
23 Beth Stl 4¼s'60	106¾	105½	105¾
8 Beth Stl 3¾s'66	99¾	99¾	99¾
127 Beth Stl 2½s'52	96¾	96½	96¾
11 Boston&Me 5s '67	25½	25½	25½
6 Bost&Me 4¾s JJ'61	24¾	24½	24½
1 Boston&Me 5s '55	26½	25½	26½
14 Bkly Edis 3¼s'66	106	105¾	106
3 Bkly Man Tr 4½s'60	66¾	66¼	66¾
3 Bkly Qn C&SB cn 5s'41	29½	29¾	29½
7 Bkly U Gas 5s'45	106¾	106½	106¾
20 Bkly U Gas 5s'50	80	79½	79½
1 Bkly U Gas 5s'57B	97	97	97
8 Buf R&P '57	27	26¾	26¾
1 Bush Term 5s '55	46	46	46
8 Can Sou 5s '62	92½	91½	91½
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s'51	113¾	113¾	113¾
1 Can Nat Ry 4s'56	114¾	114¾	114¾
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s'57	113¾	113¾	113¾
11 Can Pac 5s'44	111	111	111
1 Can Pac 4½s'46	96¾	96½	96½
1 Can Pac 4½s'60	92½	92½	92½
27 Can Pac 4s perp	82¼	82¼	82¼
2 Cen of Ga 5s'59 C	5¾	5¾	5¾
2 Col & So 4½s'80	43½	43	43½
3 Colmbia G 5s'52 Ap	96	96	96
51 Colmbia G 5s'52 May	96½	96	96½
29 Colmbia G 5s'61	94	93¾	94
11 Col Ry Pw & L 4s'65	109¾	109½	109¾
16 Com'l Cred 3¼s'51	102½	102¾	102½
11 Cogn'l Cred 2¾s'42	103¼	102¾	103
13 Comwlth Ed 4s '81	109¼	108¾	109¼
62 Comwlth Ed cn 3½s58	108¾	108½	108¾
1 Comwlth Ed 3¼s'65	108¾	108½	108¾
125 Comwlth Edcv3½s58	108⅞	108½	108⅞
2 Conn Riv Pow 3¾s61	108	108	-08
17 Con Edis 3½s'48	105¾	105¾	105¾
3 Con Edis 3¾s'46	106	105¾	105¾
7 Con Edis 3½s'58	103¾	103¼	108¼
16 Con Edis 3½s'56	104¾	104½	104½
19 Con Oil 3½s'51	103¾	103½	103½
1 Chi&NW rfg 2037	11	11	11
4 Chi&NW cv 4s'49	5⅝	5½	5½
4 Chi&NW 4½s 2037	10	10	10
4 Chi&NW 4½s 2037C	10	10	10
13 CRI&P cv 4½s'60	4¼	4	4¼
11 CRI&P 4s '88	19¼	18½	18½
10 CRI&P rfg 4s '34 ct	7½	7½	7½
2 Ct Hte & SE rfg 5s'60	68	68	68
6 CTH&SE inc 5s'60	50	50	50
6 Ch Un Sta 4s '44	104¾	104¾	104¾
3 Ch Un Sta 3¾s'63	104¾	104¾	104¾
1 Ch Un Sta 3½s'51	101	101	101
20 Ch&W Ind 4½s'62	90¾	90⅝	90¾
93 Ch&W Ind 4s'52	90½	90⅛	90¼
11 Childs Co 5s '43	78½	75½	78½

Dow-Jones Averages

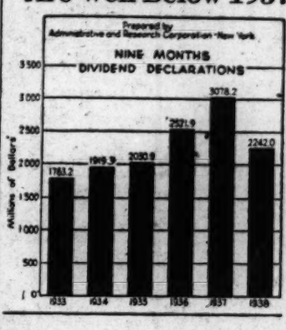
	30 Ind.	20 Rails	15* Util.
Today's close†	151.84	31.23	23.42
Net change	—.88	—.37	—.85
Thursday	152.46	31.60	22.97
1938 high	152.46	32.33	23.87
1938 low	98.95	19.00	15.14

†Preliminary. *Twenty utilities prior to June 2, 1938.

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
5 CinUnTerm 3s '57 C	109¾	109¾	109¾
5 Clev Elec Ill 3¾s '65	110	110	110
3 Clev Un Term 5½s '72	85¼	85	85¼
9 Clev Un Term 5s '73	77	74½	74½
3 ClevUnTerm4½s'77C	73	73½	72½
7 Cen of Ga cn 5s '45	10	10	10
14 Cen Ill E&G 5s '51	101½	101	101½
5 Cen Pac 5s '60	89⅝	89⅜	89⅝
11 Cen Pac 1st 4s '49	75	74⅝	74⅞
10 Certain-td 5½s'48	85	85	85
10 ChamplonP&P 4¾s'50	99	99	99
12 Cham P&P '38 4¾s'50	99¼	98⅞	99¼
7 C&O 4½s'92	118¼	118¼	118¼
1 C&O 3½s'96 D	95¾	95¾	95¾
22 C&O rfg 3½s'96E	96¾	95⅝	95¾
6 CB&Q rfg 5s '71 A	94⅝	94⅜	94⅜
11 CB&Q gen 4s '58	98⅞	98¾	98⅞
4 Chi & E Ill 5s '51	18½	15	15
21 Chic Gt West 4s '59	21¾	21	21¾
30 CMSP & Pac 5s '75	10¾	10½	10½
38 CMSP&P aj 5s 2000	3⅝	3½	3½
2 CM&StP 4¾s '89	26⅛	26	26
1 CM&StP gen 4s '89	26	26	26
11 Consum Pow 3½s'70	106½	106¼	106½
1 Consum Pow 3¼s'65	107½	107½	107½
5 Crown Cork 4s '50	104¾	104¾	104¾
2 Cuba No Ry 5½s'42	34	33¾	33¾
7 Cuba RR 5s '52	39	39	39
23 Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	55¾	55½	55¾
1 Del P&L 4½s'69	106½	106½	106½
39 D&RG 4s '36 *	38	38	38
4 Fla E Cst 4½s'59	61	61	61
3 Francis Sug 6s '58	47	47	47
7 Gen Am Inv 5s '52	102¾	102¾	102¾
12 Gen Cable 3½s'47	101	101	101
140 Gen Cable 4½s'68	106¾	105½	105½
52 Gen Motors 3¾s'56	106½	106¼	106¼
10 Gen Pub S 5½s'48	100¼	100¼	100¼
12 Gen Stl Cast 5½s'49	62¾	62	62
1 Ga Car&Nor 4s'34	19½	19½	19½
4 Goodrich 4¼s'56	98⅞	98¾	98¾
19 Goodrich 6s '45	100	99¾	100
13 Goodyear 5s '57	104¾	103¾	103¾
12 Gt Nor Ry 5½s'52	94½	93¾	94¼
1 Gt Nor 4½s '77 E	79	79	79
16 Gt Nor4s'46G	94¾	94	99
10 Gt Nor 4s '46 H	85½	85	85
1 GulfMob&N 4½s'50	77½	77½	77½
2 Gulf M&N 5s'50	73	73	73
2 Gulf St Stl 4½s'61	92	92	92
15 Gulf St Util 4s 66	106½	106½	106½
3 Hocky V 4½s'99	117¾	117¾	117¾
8 Hudson Coal 5s'62A	34	33¾	34
13 Hud & Man rfg 5s57	51½	51¾	51½
19 Hud&Man inc5s57	15¼	15	15
3 IllBell Tel 3½s'70B	110¾	110½	110½
1 Ill Cen rfg 4s '55	52⅞	52⅞	52⅞
41 IllCen 4¾s '66	45	44½	44⅞
9 IC&CSL&NO 5s 563A	52	51	
30 IS&CSL&NO 4½s'63	48¾	47¾	47¾
8 Interb R Tr 7s '32	57	56¼	57
4 Interb R Tr 7s '32ct	57	56½	57
1 Interb R Tr 6s '32	32	32	32
5 Interb RTr rfg 5s '56	59¾	59½	59½
1 Int Grain Pr aj 5s '52	5½	5½	5½
3 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s '52	19¼	19¼	19¼
6 Int Hydro El 6s '44	78	78	78
3 Int Mer Mar 6s '41	50	49½	50
1 Int Paper 6s '55	87¾	87¾	87¾
1 Int Paper 5s '47	94	94	94
2 Int Rys C A 4½s '47	85½	85¼	85½
1 Int Rys C Am 5s '72	80	80	80
14 Int T&T cv 4½s'39	100¾	100¾	100¾
22 Int T&T 4½s'52	73	72½	72⅞
18 Int T&T 5s '55	76¼	75¼	75¼
1 Jones&La'ghlin 5s'61	95	95	95
7 K C South 5s '50	70¼	70¼	70¼
6 K C South 3s '50	70¾	70¾	70¾
18 K C Term 4s '60	107½	107	107½
10 Keith B P 6s '46	94	94	94
4 Koppers Co 4s'51	102	101¾	101¾
4 Lac Gas 5½s'53	57½	57½	57½
5 Lac Gas 5½s'60D	57½	57½	57½
7 Lac Gas 5s'39 -	86	85½	85½
2 L S & M S 3½s'97	85	85	85
1 Lautaro Nit Inc '75	33	33	33
1 Leh & N Y 4s'45	27¾	27¾	27¾
6 Leh C&N 4½s'54C	65	65	65
8 Lehigh Val 5s 2003	17¾	17¾	17¾
6 Leh Val 4½s 2003	16¾	16¼	16¾
1 Leh Val 2003 asd	16¾	16¾	16¾

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
30 Leh Val 4s 2003	16	15⅞	15⅞
1 Leh Val 4s 2003 asd	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞
1 Liggett&M 5s '51	134⅝	134⅝	134⅝
1 Loews 3½s'46	102	102	102
2 Long Isl rfg 4s'49	80	80	80
8 Lorillard Co 7s'44	127¼	127¼	127¼
3 Louisin&Ark 5s'80	83	83	83
8 Lou & N 5s 2003 B	99	99	99
20 Lou&N 4½s 2003	91¼	91¼	91¼
9 Louis&N un 4s'40	100⅛	100⅛	100
1 Louis&N 3¾s 2003	81	81	81
5 Lou&N Atl Kx&Cin4s"	103¼	103	103½
10 Lou Gas&El 3½s'66	106¼	106¼	106¼
2 Maine Cen 4s'45	72	72	72
1 Manati Sug 4s'57	30⅞	30⅞	30⅞
5 Manhat Ry 4s'90	29½	29½	29½
10 Manhat Ry 4s'90ct	28	28	28
2 Mead Corp 6s'45 A	104	104	104
1 Mich Cen 3½s'52	95	95	95
1 Mich Cen 4½s'79	70½	70½	70½
1 M&P&SSMar5½s'49	2½	2½	2½
25 MSP&SSM cn 4s '38	8⅝	8¼	8⅝
7 M-K-Tex 5s '62A	42¼	42	42
5 M-K-Tex 5s '67	18½	18½	18½
1 M-K-T 4½s'78	18	18	18
10 M-K-Tex 4s'62 B	36½	36	36
7 Mo Pac 5½s'49	4½	4¼	4¼
6 Mo Pac 5s '65 A	19½	19½	19½
21 Mo Pac 5s '77 F	19¾	19½	19¾
1 Mo Pac 5s '77 F ct	18¾	18¾	18¾
1 Mo Pac 5s '78 G	19½	19½	19½
7 Mo Pac 5s '81 I	19½	19½	19½
7 Mo Pac gen 4s '75	6½	5¾	5¾
5 Mob&O Monig 5s '47	24½	24	24½
28 Mo & Oh 5s '38	33¾	33	33
44 Mob & M 4½s '77	29	27½	28
7 MonWPaPubSv4½s'60	107¾	107½	107½
1 MonWPa Pub Sv6s'65	99	99	99
1 Mont Pow 3¾s '66	98¼	95¾	98¼
1 Mor & Essex 4½s'55	48⅝	48⅛	48⅝
2 Mor&Essex3½s2000	58⅞	58¼	58⅞
1 Mutual Fuel G5s'47	115	115	115
1 Nassau El 6s '51	33¼	32¼	32¼
14 Nat Dairy 3¾s '51ww	104¼	104	104¼
1 Nat Dist Pr 4¼s'45	106	106	106
10 Nat Gypsum 4½s '50	102⅜	102⅜	102⅜
1 NtRRMex4½s'26asd	1¼	1¼	1¼
9 Natl Steel 4s '65	108¼	108	108
1 Natl T&T 5½s'54	123½	123½	123½
1 NJ Pow & L 4½s '60	107¾	107¾	107¾
27 N O Pu Sv 5s '52A	100⅞	100½	100½
15 N O Pub Sv 5s'55B	101	100⅝	100⅝
2 N O R & NE 4½s'52	48	48	48
30 No Texas 5s'48	31	31¼	31
7 NO Tex&M 5s '54B	31	31	31
1 NO Tex&M 5sB '54ct	31	31	31
15 NYC rfg 5s 2013	65	64¾	64¾
20 NYC 4½s 2013 A	59	58¾	59
3 NYC cn 4s '98	89	88½	88½
2 NYC 3¾s '46	76	76	76
33 NYC 3¼s '52	69	69	69
58 NYC&HR 4½s 2013	59⅝	58½	58½
21 NY Chi & StL 6s '38	87½	85¼	85¼
1 NYChA&StL 5½s'74A	52	50¾	50¾
39 NY Ch&StL 4½s'78	45	44	44
1 NY Ch&StL 4s'46	67	67	67
1 NY Conn 4½s'53	102	102	102
3 NY Dock 5s '47	53	53	53
3 NY Edis 3¼s '65	106¾	106¾	106¾
10 NY Edis 3½s '66	106¾	106¼	106¾
1 NY G El H&P 5s '48	72	72	72
1 NYNH&H cv 6s '48	16	16	16
1 NYNH&H 4½s '67	15	15	15
7 NYNH&H 4s '56	13½	13	13
1 NY O & W gen 4s '55	8¾	8¾	8¾
5 NY S&W rfg 5s '37	12	12	12
3 NY Tel 4½s'39	104	104	104
4 NY Tel 3¼s '67	108½	108½	108½
7 NY W&Bost 4½s'34	5	4	5
1 Norf & W 4s '96	118	118	118
2 Nor Am Co 5s '61	106½	106	106½
1 Nor Am Edis 5½s '63	105¾	105¾	105¾
1 Nor Am Ed5s '57A	102½	102½	102½
10 Nor Am Ed5s'69C	103¾	103	103¾
16 Nor Pac 4s 2047	72⅝	71⅞	71⅞
1 Nor Pac 4½s 2047	89¼	89¼	89½
1 Nor Pac 4s '97	84	84	84
1 Nor Pac 3s 2047	72	72	72
1 Nor Sta Pow 3½s '67	105	105	105
12 Ogden & L Ch 4s '48 st	4¾	4¾	4¾
1 Ohio Ed 4s '65	104¾	104¾	104¾
6 Ohio Ed 3½s '72	99¾	99½	99¾
3 Okla G & E 3¾s '66	103	103	103
5 Okla G & E 4s '46	103	102	103
17 Ore Sh Line 5s '46	114⅝	114⅝	114⅝
2 Ore Sh Line gtd 5s '46	115¼	115¼	115¼
1 Otis Steel 4½s '52	74	74	74
15 Pac Gas & El 3½s '66	104½	104½	103⅛
5 Pac G & E 3¾s '61	107¼	107¼	107¼
5 Pac Gas & El 4s '64	110⅝	110⅜	110⅜
1 Panhandle EPL 4s '52	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
2 Para Bway 3s '55 ct	63	63	63
2 Para Pict 6s '55	97	94½	97
3 Para Pict 3¼s'47	83¾	83¾	83¾
1 Pen Co 4s '52 E	97⅜	97⅜	97⅜
11 Pen Co 4s '63	95	94¼	94¼
68 Pen P Lt 4½s '81	103⅜	103⅜	103⅜
11 Pen Rap Lt 4½s'65	95¾	95¾	95¾
3 Pen RR 4½s deb '70	88	84½	85
3 Pen RR gen 4½s'81	92	93	93
10 Pen RR 4¼s'84 E	93¼	93	93
8 Pen RR 1¾s'70	87½	87	87
11 Pen RR 3½s '52	82½	81⅝	81⅝
6 Pere Marq 5s '56	67½	67	67
8 Phelps Dodge 3½s'52	115½	115	115½
57 Phila Co 5s '67	95¾	95	95½
31 Phil Elec 3½s '67	110	109¾	110
1 Phil Read C&I 5s '49	4¼	4¼	4¼
25 Phil Read C&I 5s '73	13	13	13¼
23 Philippine Ry 4s '37	16	15¼	15¾
35 Phillips Pet 3s '48	110	109¾	109¾
22 PCC & SL 5s '70 A	101¾	101½	101½
2 PCC & SL 5s '75 B	101½	101½	101½
2 PCC & SL 4½s'77	97	97	97
6 Pitt & W Va 4½s '60 C	48½	44½	48½
6 Portl Gen El 5s '50	105	104¾	105
34 Portl Gen El 4½s'60	61½	61½	61½

Dividend Payments Are Well Below 1937



Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
40 Postal Tel C 5s '53	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛
4 Purity Bak 5s '48	97⅛	97	97⅛
4 Radio Keith 6s '41	76	76	76
8 Rem Rand 4¼s '56	103	102¾	102¾
1 Republic Steel 5½s'54	109	109	109
16 Republic Steel 4½s'61	91	91	91
15 Republic Steel 4½s'56	92	91½	92
1 Republic Steel 4½s'50	116	116	116
17 Rio Gr W cit 4s '49	17⅞	16¾	17½
1 RI Ar&La 4½s'34	12½	12½	12½
1 Rutland 4½s'41 st	6¾	6¾	6¾
6 Saguenay Pow 4¼s '66	104	103¾	103¾
7 St L Peo&NW 5s '48	17	16¼	17
4 St LSF 5s B '50 ct	10	10	10
21 St LF 4½s '78	11	11	11
6 St LSF 4s '50 A	12¼	12	12¼
24 St LSF 4s '50 A ct	10	10	10
3 St L SW 5s '52	22	21½	21½
2 StL SW rfg 5s '90	15	15	15
5 St L SW 2nd 4s '89	33½	33½	33½
1 St P M&M Pac 4s '40	98	98	98
15 Seab A L cn 6s '45	9	9	9
27 Sea A L 4s '50 st	13½	13½	13½
2 Sea A L rfg 4s '59	9	9	9
19 Shell Un 3½s'51	104½	104½	104⅝
1 Sllesian-Am 7s '41	76½	76½	76½
9 Simmons 4s '52	98¾	98¾	98¾
2 Skelly Oil 4s '51	103½	103	103½
11 SoonyVac oil 4½s'53	105¾	105¼	105¾
3 So Bell T&T 3¼s'62	105¼	105¼	105¼
3 So Cal Gas 4½s'65 ct	107	107	107
1 So Col Pow 6s 47	100	100	100
11 Sou Pac Gas 4½s'51	54¼	54	54⅛
39 Sou Pac 4½s'81	54	53	53⅞
17 So Pac 4½s'69	53⅝	53¼	53½
4 So Pac rfg 4s'55	71½	71½	50¼
6 So Pac cit 4s'49	55	55	55
24 So Pac 4½s Ore '77	60½	60	60¼
2 South Ry gen 6s '56	67½	67½	67½
2 South Ry gen 4s '56	79	79	79
10 South Ry cn 5s '94	79	79	79
28 South Ry gen 4s '56	52¾	51½	51½
3 S W Bell Tel 3s '68	102½	102½	102¾
8 Stand Oil N J 4s '53	104	104	104
28 Stand Oil NJ 2¾s'53	101½	101⅜	101⅜
10 Studebaker 6s cv'45	82¼	82	82¼
17 Tenn El Pow 6s '47A	97	96½	97
133 T RR A St L 4s '53	103	102¼	102¼
15 Tex Corp 3½s '51	108½	108½	106⅝
20 Tex & Pac 5s '77 D	82	82	82
2 Third Ave aj 5s '60	7½	7½	7½
2 ThirdAveAssoO¾s52	105¼	105¼	105¼
4 Un El Mo 3¾s'62	109	108¾	109
10 Union Oil Cal 3½s '52	108½	108½	108½
11 Un Pac 1st 5s 2008	114	114	114
20 Un Pac 1st 4s'47	111⅝	111⅛	111⅛
7 Un Pac rfg 4s 2008	107¼	107	107
1 Un Pac 3½s'71	94¼	94¼	94¼
11 Un Pac 3½s '70	93¾	93¾	93¾
1 Un Bis Gas 5s '50	108	108	108
1 Un Cig-Wh Strs 5s'52	77	77	77
2 Unit Drug 5s '53	75	75	75
59 US Steel 3½s'48	104	103⅞	104
1 Utah L&Trac 5s '44	90½	90½	90½
1 Utah P & Lt 5s '44	92¾	92½	92¾
2 Util P&L 5½s '47	51½	51¼	51½
5 Wabash rfg 5½s '75	11½	11¼	11½
6 Wabash 1st 5s '39	46	45½	46
3 Wabash 2d 5s '39	24¾	24¾	24¾
11 Wabash 4½s '78B	11	10¾	10¾
35 Wabash 4½s '78C	11¼	10¾	11¼
3 Walker H 4½s'45	108	108	108
1 Walwrth 4s '55	69	69	69
9 Warner Bros 6s '39	82	81½	81½
2 Warner Bros 5s '39	82	81½	81½
47 Warner Bros 6s '41	36⅜	34½	36
3 Wash Wat P 5s '39	103	102½	102½
6 Westch Lt 3½s '67	104½	104½	104½
1 West Pen P 5s 43E	120	120	120
1 West Shore 4s 2361	59	59	59
13 Westn Md 5½s '77A	87½	86⅞	87
13 Westn Md 4s'52	84¾	84	84
3 WNY&Pa gen 4s '43	103½	103½	103½
3 Westn Pac 1s 5s '46	23½	23½	23½
3 Westn Pac 5s 46 asd	24	23	23
23 Western Un 5s '51	73	73	73
4 Western Un 5s '60	73¼	72¾	73¼
1 Wh & L E 4s '49	108½	108½	108½
3 Wheel Stl 4½s'66A	91	90¾	91
4 White SewM 6s '40	100½	100¼	100½
1 Wilkes W & E 5s '42	7	7	7
8 Wilson & Co 4s '55	101¼	101¼	101¼
15 Wilson & Co 3¾s '47	94½	94½	94½
8 Wis Cen 4s 'S&D '36	6¼	6¼	6¼
3 Youngst S&T 4s '61	102⅞	102⅞	102⅞

Foreign Bonds

2 Abitibi P&P 5s '58	69½	69½	69½
11 Antioquia 7s 45A	9½	9¼	9½
4 Antioquia 7s '45 2B	9½	9½	9½
6 Antioquia 7s '45 C	9½	9½	9½
10 Antioquia 7s '45 D	9½	9½	9½
2 Antioquia 1st 7s '57	8½	8½	8½
15 Antioquia 2d 7s '57	8¼	8¼	8¼
7 Antioquia 3d 7s '57	8½	8½	8½
5 Antwerp 5s '58	96	96	96
62 Argentine 4s '72 Feb	82	81⅞	82
26 Argentine 4s '72 Ap	81¾	81⅝	81¾
31 Argentine 4½s '71	90	90	90
7 Australia 5s '55	103¼

Commerce and Finance

Utility-Administration Peace Seen Important Spur to Recovery

Business and Industry

Andrews Is Seen Giving Labor Act 'Wide Application'

WASHINGTON (AP)—Elmer F. Andrews, Wage-Hour Administrator, said Congress intended the "widest possible application" of the Labor Standards Act to interstate commerce.

"The Administrator in interpreting the statute for the purpose of performing his administrative duties, should properly lean toward a broad interpretation of the key words, 'engaged in commerce or in the production of goods for commerce,' " he said in his first interpretative bulletin on the Act which becomes effective Oct. 24.

Outlining generally the application of the law, Mr. Andrews said the statute does not give him any general power to issue rulings including industries either within or without its scope.

Most of the interpretations of the law which may be made, he explained, will indicate only constructions which would guide him.

"This bulletin," he added, "does not deal with the various important exemptions provided in the statute. Some of these exemptions are self-executing; others call for definitions and classifications by the Administrator, as to which announcements will be made as soon as possible."

Bulletin Summary

This summary of the bulletin was prepared by the office of his General Counsel:

1. The Act requires workers engaged in commerce or in production of goods for commerce to be paid a minimum wage of 25 cents an hour beginning Oct. 24, but it "becomes an individual matter as to the nature of the employment of the particular employee."

2. The first category of workers included in the Act applies "typically but not exclusively" to employees in the telephone, telegraph, radio and transportation industries and in warehouses the storage facilities of which are used in interstate distribution of goods.

3. The second category applies, for example, to workers in manufacturing, processing or distributing plants a part of whose goods moves out of the state where the plant is located.

"This is not limited merely to employees who are engaged in actual physical work on the product itself because by express definition (in the Act) an employee is deemed to have been engaged in the 'production of goods, if such employee was employed in producing, manufacturing, mining, handling, transporting or in any manner working on such goods, or in any process or occupation necessary to the production thereof, in any state.'

"Therefore, the benefits of the statute are extended to such employees as maintenance workers, watchmen, clerks, stenographers, messengers, all of whom must be considered as engaged in processes or occupations 'necessary to the production' of the goods."

Most Employees Covered

Employees of this nature are necessary or else "they would not be on the pay roll."

4. The Act says proof that a worker (was employed) in a place where goods shipped or sold in commerce were produced, within 90 days before removal of such goods, shall be prima facie evidence that that worker was engaged in production of those goods.

Therefore, except for exempted workers, "all the employees are included in the coverage, unless the employer maintains the burden of establishing, as to particular employees, that their functions are so definitely segregated that they do not contribute to the production of the goods for interstate commerce as those terms are broadly defined in the Act."

5. Employees subject to the act are entitled to its benefits whether they perform their work at home, in the factory, or elsewhere.

6. The Act is not limited to employees working on an hourly wage. Workers must be paid at the rate of not less than 25 cents an hour the first year.

"This does not mean that employees can not be paid on a piecework basis after Oct. 24; it merely means . . . that whatever the basis on which the workers are paid, whether it be monthly, weekly, or on a piece-work basis, they must receive at least the equivalent of the minimum hourly rate."

Bows to SEC



By a Staff Artist

C. E. Groesbeck
Chairman of the Board of the Electric Bond & Share Company.

Calls Development Of Water Power, With Coal Ample, Suicidal

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. (AP)—Development of hydro-electric power in a country with adequate coal reserves was termed "suicidal folly" by A. M. Beebee, General Superintendent of the Rochester (N. Y.) Gas & Electric Corporation.

He told 2,000 utility executives attending the American Gas Association's annual convention that water-power programs were all right for countries like Canada and Sweden but "in our country, where unemployment is the greatest problem and diffused purchasing power the greatest need, such a development is a modern Frankenstein."

The United States has enough coal to last 4,000 years, he observed, and a ton of water has to fall a mile to produce enough energy to equal a pound of coal. Water power provides no jobs for miners, railroad men and truckers, he added.

During the prosperous years between 1923 and 1929, he said, 60 per cent of the country's fuel energy came from coal, but now only 45 per cent comes from that source. Oil now supplies 30 per cent of the energy, Mr. Beebee continued, and present reservoirs will be exhausted 12 or 13 years hence.

He stated that if every creek in the country were harnessed for water-power it would supply only 27 per cent of the country's energy needs, and every ton of coal displaced by waterpower or petroleum costs a man a day's work.

Mr. Beebee calculated the Federal Government's hydro-electric program involved an annual loss of 338,000,000 days' work—or "the work of more than a million men for 50 weeks of the year."

He predicted: "The tendency of oil and natural gas to crowd out coal will reverse itself in the very near future."

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Big Bond & Share System to Comply With Holding Act

NEW YORK (AP)—Electric Bond & Share Company, one of the largest utility holding companies in the country, which held out against registration with the SEC until forced to do so by a Supreme Court decision, will not be a holdout on submitting its plans for integration by Dec. 1, the deadline established by the SEC, C. E. Groesbeck, chairman of the company, told stockholders at their annual meeting.

Mr. Groesbeck termed the action of Chairman William O. Douglas, of the SEC, in asking companies to submit their integration plans, even though they may be a tentative, "a realistic approach to a difficult and highly controversial problem affecting the interests of millions of consumers and investors."

Problem Seen Soluble

"It would appear to us here," Mr. Groesbeck continued, "that this matter should now pass from the emotional stage, and it is to be hoped from the political arena as well, into a practical stage where the Securities and Exchange Commission, as administrators of the act, and the affected companies, as representing the investors, can proceed with an orderly and dispassionate examination of the technical, legal and business phases of the subject."

Mr. Groesbeck said that with such an approach, he hoped that the problems of integration "will not prove insoluble, and therefore we propose by Dec. 1 to comply with the request of the commission. The subject is an intricate one and the plans as first filed will of necessity be tentative as suggested."

In the discussions in utility and financial circles over what course would be followed by some of the widely scattered holding company systems, in their plan for integration, the Bond & Share System has probably attracted more attention and held more interest than any of the others, Wall Street experts point out.

Through substantial interests in six large holding companies the "Bond & Share System" extends into 33 States and into 13 foreign countries.

To Stay in the Business

The companies in the "Bond & Share System" are American & Foreign Power, American Power & Light, National Power & Light, Electric Power & Light, United Gas and American Gas & Electric. General supervisory service is given under contract to all but American Gas & Electric through a subsidiary, Ebasco Services, Inc. With American Gas & Electric, Bond & Share has only an arrangement for financial service.

Speculation in "the Street" often has taken the turn that Bond & Share might become an investment trust. But when officials of the company have been approached for a reaction to this idea, they have replied: "We have always been in the utility operating business and we see no reason why we should leave the field."

Mr. Groesbeck, in response to a question by a stockholder, gave an inkling of the integration line the company may be following. With an expenditure of less than 1 per cent of the combined assets of the affiliated systems—or approximately $20,000,000—Mr. Groesbeck said Electric Bond & Share could have three integrated systems, one in the Northwest, a second in the South and Southwest, a third in the East.

Ready to Propose a Plan

Mr. Groesbeck went no further today in outlining what course would be followed except to say, "I should not be recommending this step (submission of a plan) unless we had in mind a plan under which we hope that with a careful, practical approach a constructive program can be worked out with SEC that will meet with the approval of the commission and our stockholders."

The talk to stockholders was in keeping with the attitude of conciliation that has come about in recent months between the private utility interests and Washington, experts feel.

In discussing the competition between Federal and Federally financed power projects and the private interests, which he termed "a matter of vital concern to utility management and utility security holders," Mr. Groesbeck said:

"It seems to me there must be a way in which it and the other problems with Government can be settled, fairly to all concerned.

"In my opinion, such a settlement can be achieved only through co-operation—co-operation between this industry and Government—and we here for our group of companies are prepared to join realistically and constructively in this or any other practical approach to the problem."

Mr. Groesbeck said that net earnings of the company, for the 12 months ended Sept. 30, after full dividend requirements on the preferred stock, were equal to 27 cents a share on the common stock, compared with 33 cents a share for the 12 months ended Sept. 30, 1937.

WASHINGTON (AP)—William O. Douglas, Chairman of the Securities Commission, commended the decision of Electric Bond & Share Company to submit its integration proposal.

Mr. Douglas said the move was "one of the most constructive single steps since the passage of the holding company act."

"With this type of leadership in the industry exerting itself, there now remains no reason why the business executive and practical technician should not supplant the legal strategist," he added.

Cotton Leaders to Meet

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—Plans for the annual convention of the North Carolina Cotton Manufacturers' Association, which will be held in Pinehurst, Nov. 3 and 4, were announced here by Hunter Marshall, Jr., Executive Secretary of the Association. The convention will be at the Carolina Hotel. The annual golf tournament will be held the afternoon of Nov. 3, and directors will meet at the hotel in the evening.

Constructive Factors Foster Strength in Utility Shares

By Harold Fleming
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The recent unusual strength of utility shares in the stock market may have several explanations. To that strength was added new high 1938 prices this week for several of the electrical equipment companies.

One of the more obvious explanations may be the announcement made Thursday by Chairman Groesbeck to the stockholders of Electric Bond & Share. For two years EBS has been out in front in the utility industry's opposition to the death sentence of the Utilities Act of 1935. Now, says the Chairman, it will string along with the SEC at least to the extent of seriously trying to comply with Chairman Douglas' August request for a Section 11 or "death-sentence" plan. Chairman Groesbeck's words were conciliatory. He called Mr. Douglas' request "a realistic approach" and said "this matter should now pass from the emotional stage, and it is to be hoped from the political arena as well, into . . . dispassionate examination of the technical, legal, and business phases of the subject."

Compliance Seen Beneficial

This might explain the run-up, on the ground that it means conciliation; and, since the SEC has the whiphand, a conciliatory attitude on the part of the company most vulnerable to Section 11 would mean an ultimately better deal for the company. One small holding company with properties by no means integrated has already received special dispensation.

Second explanation of the utility share appreciation is, of course, the fresh talk about a super-gigantic Washington program for military-defense construction of added power generating facilities. This has, of course, its most directly favorable implications for the electrical equipment people, not the utilities themselves. But it may indicate some lessening of the political pressure on the utilities.

Background is as follows: In the 1920's the utilities averaged to spend about $800,000,000 a year for new equipment (generating, transmission, and distribution). This was the growing period. Because it takes two years to complete a steam station and three to finish a hydro-project, and because President Hoover asked them to, and because they no more than anyone else anticipated the depression, the utilities continued their program well into the depression and so were over-equipped by 1933. They were over-equipped not only because demand fell away but because they had, during the 1920's, allowed for a considerable excess capacity.

Cut Expansion Programs

Beginning around 1933 they cut their expansion programs way down, partly because the political heat was turned on them about then, partly because they were over-built, partly because they didn't want to repeat the 1929-1932 mistake (of having incurred heavy fixed charges for excess or idle plant).

By 1937 demand had nearly caught up with capacity again. The utilities were in about their 1929 position (demand roughly up to within 18 per cent of capacity for the country as a whole) but without their 1929 building habits or their 1929 enthusiasm. Then the depression descended last fall and blacked out the coming boom in electrical equipment business.

At the end of 1937 the industry, public and private, had generating capacity of roughly 35,000,000 kilowatts and had supplied 115,000,000,000 kilowatts during 1937. In contrast, at the end of 1929 it had roughly 30,000,000 kilowatts generating capacity and had supplied 90,000,000,000 kilowatt-hours during 1929. So it was a shade better off by the figures at the end of 1937 but a good deal worse off in building program. At the end of 1929 the program called for about $900,000,000 of outlays in 1930, but at the end of 1937 the program called for only about half that amount, or $450,000,000 in 1938.

Electric Equipment Outlook

Since then, but particularly since business began to pick up fast in June, demand for electric power has recovered decisively. Now it is nudging the 1937 record levels. As usually happens, the outlook for the equipment industry therefore looks up sharply, just as does that of the railroad equipment industry (whose shares were also strong this week).

Fanciful estimates of the need in coming years for new generating and transmitting facilities have been coming out of Washington for a couple of years. They are based on such ideas as that an annual increase in electricity consumption in coming years of 10 per cent can be expected, similar to the halcyon days of the 1920's. Discounting these down substantially, there is considerable need for added generating capacity in certain parts of the country, particularly the industrial areas of the north-east and those around Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Detroit, and Chicago.

Principal reasons for the lag in private installation of new generators have been two. First, the naturally uneven progress of the art has in recent years produced greater opportunities in the transmission and distribution end. The actual generating power can go farther than nine years ago because the transmission network has been revamped and extended and further interconnected. Moreover the new topping turbine development makes it possible to add power to old plants simply by sticking on (tailor-made) another turbine operating at a higher steam pressure (900-1200 pounds).

Lag Due to Politics

But the other reason is poitical. Justified or not, utility executives have held back on expansion programs because they didn't know how they would be treated. The treatment gets worse. PWA loan-and-grant money is competing with their distribution facilities.

The recent municipal purchases in Knoxville and Memphis have been at forced prices below the valuation allowed for rate-making purposes by the Tennessee Utility Commission. There is no use in putting $1,000,000 in a plant with the possibility that it may have to be given up at forced sale in a few years for $750,000 to keep the peace. Of all industries, utilities have to plan furthest ahead, take most account of remote contingencies.

Some observers here see a political as well as a military angle to the new Washington proposal. For years the coal people have been kicking about the government's hydro projects. So the new plan calls chiefly for steam plants (which the utility people now think in the present state of the art are most economical anyway, Mr. J. D. Ross to the contrary notwithstanding).

There will be a nice problem of justice and property rights involved in the new program. The government seems about to say, "For obvious military reasons, and in view of Munich, etc., you ought to build an extra generating plant in such-and-such an area, even though you do not see a future peace-time demand to pay for it. The utilities feel, "If we build it out of our money (assuming we can get any) then we will be out-of-pocket for national defense. The government should finance it. But if the government finances it (and therefore owns it) it won't be a couple of years before the government people say, 'here, we have an idle plant, let's use it, even if we have to take business from the private company.' It has been done."

Brazil to Give U. S. Preferential Trade Status Over Germany

RIO DE JANEIRO (AP)—United States exporters, about five weeks behind in receiving exchange for goods sold in Brazil, have had assurances of preferential treatment over Germany and other countries.

The Bank of Brazil, which exercises control over foreign exchange, said drafts issued for dollar exchange would be sight drafts, while others would be 60-day drafts.

Bankers explained the new regulation does not guarantee United States exporters any quicker payment than at present but assures them a 60-day advantage over those of other countries.

Informed sources said the amount due exporters from the United States, not covered by exhanging contracts, roughly totals $5,000,000.

Until recently Germany had a strong position because Brazil had acquired a big surplus of compensation marks, which is the only unit with which Germany pays for goods from Brazil. The marks are only usable to purchase German products. It is understood that the Bank of Brazil now has reduced its credit position in compensation marks.

Carloadings Rise Over Previous Week But Are Under 1937

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14 (AP)—The Association of American Railroads reported today 702,964 cars of revenue freight were loaded during the week ended last Saturday.

This was an increase of 5,026 cars, or 0.7 of 1 per cent, compared with the preceding week, a decrease of 109,294, or 13.5 per cent, compared with a year ago, and a decrease of 268,291, or 27.6 per cent, compared with 1930.

The report classified the loadings as follows:

	This week	Last week	Year ago
Miscellaneous freight	278,320	2,369	45,327
Less-than-carlot mdse	161,573	†2,997	11,943
Coal	134,537	†2,748	22,990
Grain and grain prod	42,501	† 912	17,045
Western districts	27,769	† 601	13,882
Livestock	19,556	†2,340	† 975
Western districts	15,847	†2,234	1,739
Forest products	31,799	688	2,037
Ore	28,536	648	29,959
Coke	6,142	266	3,108

†Increase.

Sloan Sees Long Business Upturns

DETROIT (AP)—Alfred P. Sloan, Jr., said he was "encouraged" for the first time in many years that American business and industry were headed for a long upward pull."

The Chairman of the Board of General Motors Corp., addressing a convention of automobile dealers and distributors, commented on promising fall prospects which he said should be followed by continued improvement. He reported "a sudden rush of orders within the last 48 hours."

"Advance orders for cars already on the market," Mr. Sloan said, "are in excess of last year, and in some cases they are even better than the year before. Executives who have returned from trips around the country are enthusiastic about the attitude of mind of the people."

Mr. Sloan added, "If the fall elections indicate that things are going to be changed, it is sure to have an important effect. We will then get a more practical and sympathetic attitude toward business."

Texas Co. Meets Price Cuts in South and West

HOUSTON, Texas (AP)—The Texas Company has met the crude oil price reduction posted Oct. 11 by the Humble Oil & Refining Company.

The Texas Company reductions are level with the Humble company cuts except on the Gulf Coast of Texas, where the reductions stop at 34 gravity and above.

In Louisiana; the Texas Company met the reductions posted by the Standard Oil Company of Louisiana, and in Oklahoma and Kansas the Texas Company made a 20-cent reduction.

Crude in the Garden Island, La., field was posted at $1.24 a barrel and in the LaFitte, La., field at $1.04 flat.

Peace Now Looms Between Utilities And Government

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14—For the first time in six years, the prospect of real peace between the big public utility companies and the Roosevelt Administration loomed tangibly today.

The "death sentence" clause of the Holding Company Act might well turn into a "health sentence" clause, President Roosevelt said today in commenting on the conciliatory report to stockholders made yesterday by C. E. Groesbeck, Chairman of Electric Bond & Share, one of the nation's greatest utility holding companies, and one that has consistently resisted Administration policies.

Mr. Groesbeck's statement and the President's were equally conciliatory, and it was obvious to all informed observers that a meeting-ground had been found upon which the Securities and Exchange Commission and the utilities could work out future agreements. In President Roosevelt's own words, the prospect is that private business will now sit down with a business-minded commission (the SEC) to work out problems in a business-like way.

Yielding on Both Sides

Peace with the utilities, involving as it does some yielding on both sides, has the widest sort of bearing on business recovery. If the utilities are assured of a fruitful field for continuance, they can launch new finance and expansion campaigns, long-deferred, which are expected greatly to promote activity in heavy industry. Utility re-financing has been one of the major stoppages in money markets, and utility inability to do the re-building and new building that its equipment requires has held up the capital goods industries generally.

President Roosevelt made four points in his comment on Mr. Groesbeck's olive branch. He said that:

First, Mr. Groesbeck's statement illustrates exactly what he meant when he urged, last week, co-operation between business and government in concrete and not general terms—it was not lip service, but brass tacks.

The President's Comments

Second, the term death sentence, which the President said was invented 3½ years ago not by the Administration or by the newspapers, but by utility propagandists, has brought more harm than good to the utilities. It can now be proved, he continued, that section 11 of the Holding Company Act is not a death sentence, but a health sentence, and was now being recognized as such by utility security holders. (A reporter tried to get the President to say that sect. 11 was a "life sentence" not a "death sentence" but he firmly avoided the snare.)

Third, said the President, Mr. Groesbeck being a good business man, the prospect is opened of private business being helped by sitting down with a business-minded commission to work things out in a business-like way. Other utility companies are already doing so, he added.

Fourth, the President said that we all wish this delay might have been avoided if the utility companies had refrained from the legal steps they took up to the time the act was upheld by the Supreme Court. But on the other hand, he significantly added, this being a democratic country, such legal action was entirely to be expected, and he concluded: That's all right.

The President's manner in this last phrase (which, because of White House rules, cannot be put into direct quotation marks) was more amiable and tolerant toward his business opposition than has been heard for some time. He wound up his remarks by saying that the action of Electric Bond & Share is in line with his urgings as "White House spokesman" in a Hyde Park story last week. The President said the White House Spokesman would not again be revived unless he had to make comparisons with foreign nations, as he did last week, in a context in which he felt the President should not be directly identified.

Behind the President's remarks is a long and important story. For a year or more, Chairman William O. Douglas of the SEC has been working with utility leaders, attempting to shape their status under the Holding Company Act so that they would continue their economic function, while investors would be protected. He has gained business confidence, and there was general agreement with the President's phrase: "A business-minded commission."

New Hope for Recovery

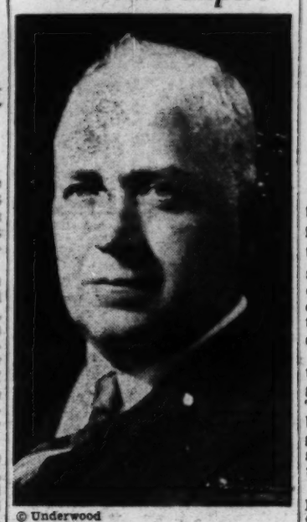
On the other hand, the TVA has been negotiating in similarly conciliatory fashion with the Commonwealth & Southern Corporation, looking toward purchase of the properties of the Tennessee Power Company. This situation has improved relations, and when the task is completed, a quantity and quality of confidence hitherto lacking between Washington and New York may be available.

Electric Bond & Share's problem is accounted more difficult than that of any other company. Under the law of 1935, SEC has to see to it that operations of a holding company shall be limited to a single integrated system and such other businesses as are essential and appropriate. An integrated systef is defined as composed of units physically interconnected, or capable of it, which can operate in a single area "not so large as to impair . . . the advantages of localized management, efficient operation the efficiency of regulation . . ." and so on.

Chairman Douglas, co-operating with the utility companies, has to restrict their activities in this new sense. It is a compliceated and grave task. But he has gained their confidence, and offers of co-operation have come from many utility leaders. Others are still nominally holding out, but all are expected to come in now.

Thus—for utility investors, for Government, for Wall Street, and for John Citizen—new hope of common sense and co-operation toward business recovery today seems tangibly on the scene.

Economic Expert



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Dr. Harold G. Moulton
President of the Brookings Institution

Dr. Moulton Says Free Money Flow Big Business Need

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—What is needed most to bring back prosperity is a return of private investment in existing industries, Dr. Harold G. Moulton, President of the Brookings Institution, Washington, D. C., declared here at the opening session of the twenty-fifth annual convention of the Mortgage Bankers Association of America.

Dr. Moulton said that control of the economic life of the nation has gone from private to public hands. This, he continued, has been brought about not only directly by grants and subsidies but also more subtly by threats of Federal competition and by coercion, he said.

"To give but a single illustration," Dr. Moulton said, "the chairman of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation in an open letter warned the bankers of the country that they must loosen up in their policies of credit extension or expect to see an important part of their natural business taken over by government lending agencies."

Stagnation of the investment markets in recent years, Dr. Moulton said, has created many difficult problems for banking institutions. Those trying to market securities, he added, have been confronted with new and baffling regulations and with such a restricted business that normal earnings have been impossible. On the other hand, banks and institutions seeking investment outlets for large accumulations of funds are finding it necessary to consider ways of discouraging savings.

"This not only prevents us from raising standards of living through the growth of productive capital but it renders our savings impotent and strikes at the very foundation of the entire capitalistic system," Dr. Moulton said. "For these reasons the restoration of the free flow of money through the capital markets into the expansion of productive plant and equipment is the central problem in economic reconstruction.

"We do not need any new industries to lead us from depression to prosperity or to provide productive outlets for the savings of the American people. All that we require is an economic and political situation favorable to the resumption of capital replacement and expansion in existing industries."

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New Fall Millinery
Smart, hand-tailored models, also a new and complete line of BAGS, GLOVES, SCARFS, HANDKERCHIEFS.
RENEE'S
1374 Beacon St., Coolidge Corner
Open Evenings Until 8 P. M.

FREE!
A Jenney Solvenized Treatment
FOR YOUR CAR—FREE
Thursday only—Oct. 20th, at
BEACONSFIELD GARAGE
106 BEACONSFIELD ROAD Bel. 2607-M ASP. 0370

CAMBRIDGE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Bel. 2607-M
9 a. m.-12 daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The Wave Beauty Shoppe
Call TRO. 1603
All Branches of Beauty Culture
7 HUDSON STREET

RUTH EVELYN
FOOD SHOP
Quality Cakes and Pastries
Visit Our New Shop
33A Brattle St., Harvard Square
OTHER SHOPS
1762 Mass. Ave., Cambridge
445 Common St., Belmont
6A Mt. Auburn St., Watertown

HAYDEN, Incorporated
Formerly Fred Hayden
28 PALMER STREET TRO. 2506
HOUSE PAINTING INTERIOR and EXTERIOR PAPER HANGING
Kalsomining, Graining and Glazing and Refinishing of Floors.
Estimates Given.

Cambridge Trust Co.
General Banking and Trust Service
SAVINGS DEPARTMENT
SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS
TRUST DEPARTMENT
MASS. AVENUE and HOLYOKE STREET

KIR. 0735



846 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE

CLARK & REID, Inc.
Packers and Movers
Storage—Long Distance Moving
380 Green Street TRO. 6950

We carry Rumford Baking Powder and Prudence Corned Beef Hash Advertised in the Monitor.

GEORGE H. STOCKWELL
Groceries—Provisions
Kir. 7515

MEN'S SUITS
Brashy Tweed $30
Saxon-weave $35
Wear-long Worsteds $35
Worsted-tex $40
HARVARD COOPERATIVE SOCIETY
Harvard Square
We Carry Birds Eye Products
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
EGAN'S MARKET
GROCERIES—PROVISIONS
221 Concord Ave. Kir. 9300

CONCORD

FUEL and RANGE OIL
Promptly Delivered
CONCORD OIL CO., Inc.
Cor. Main St. and Concord Pike
Tel. 800

New Fall Dresses
Wools and Silks
$3.98 and $7.98
J. P. NOURSE, Inc.
43 Main Street Concord 371-W

DEDHAM

EASTERNOL POWER OIL BURNER
"A quality burner within your means"
Minneapolis - Honeywell controls. General Electric motor. All work guaranteed. Financed if desired.



$185 Completely Installed
C. W. CLEVELAND
99 Dale St., Dedham Tel. Dedham 1191

FRANCIS MARCH 2D
Realtor
35 Marsh Street, Dedham, Mass.
Insurance *Real Estate*
Mortgages
40 Broad St., Boston Room 804
Tel. HUB. 7530 Tel. Ded. 0170

ZIEGLER'S MARKET
Meats—Groceries—Fish
Vegetables
Prompt Delivery Phone Ded. 0288
366 Bussey St. East Dedham

MASSACHUSETTS

DEDHAM

(Continued)

LAUNDRY SERVICE
FOR THE
WHOLE FAMILY
SAVE
TIME—WORK—MONEY
ASK FOR SERVICE FOLDER
Dedham Custom Laundry
Telephone Dedham 0108
Dedham, Mass.

The Atlantic Service Station
Leave your car with us for Transmission and Rear End Oil Change
We have Prestone when you need it
HENRY A. NORWELL, Prop.

ROBERT HAMILTON & SON
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
CONVENIENT ECONOMICAL SANITARY
Where Quality Meets Value
Dedham Square Phone 0010

ROSEN'S
We Are Distributors of
Sherwin-Williams Paints and Varnishes
Hardware—Paints—Sporting Goods
ROSEN'S
Tel. Dedham 2080 32 Milton St., E. Dedham
ROSEN'S

DEDHAM—Westwood

★ High Street Market ★
Native Fowl ..... 29c lb.
Fresh Pork to Roast 27c lb.
Birds Eye Frosted Foods
695 HIGH ST. WESTWOOD
★ Ph. Ded. 2214 A. R. Meissner, Prop. ★

FITCHBURG

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone 1160
9 to 12 a. m. daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU



Leisure
5 Putnam Street
Tel. 848

Kidder & Davis
House Furnishers and Decorators
692 Main Street Tel. 1107

Harper Method
This is a good time to have one of our Permanent Waves
White hair is not harmed by our method
Call 3430 for appointment.
520 MAIN ST. Room 17

Complete Line of Coats and Dresses for Women
Clothing and Furnishings for Men
BARNEY ROSEN
706 Main St. Tel. 3133

CLOVER HILL FARMS, Inc.



Our Chicken Dinners are very popular
All of our meals are cooked to order.
King's Corner
No. Leominster
Daily Delivery of Milk, Cream, Eggs

"As You Like It"—*Shakespeare*
This is the way we bake our delicious Breads, Cakes, Cookies and Pastries. If you like something new and unusual, visit our shop.
COTTAGE GARDEN
16 Putnam Street Tel. 3693
"Distinctly Different"

SPODE CHINA
20 patterns to select from. 18-piece sets from $17.32 up. Dinner sets from $30.54 up.
RICE & CO.
F. W. RICE
Jewelers—350 Main St.—Silversmiths

FRAMINGHAM

PEG'S
ART & JEWEL SHOP
You are cordially invited to visit my shop.
Complete line of gifts for showers, weddings and prizes.
Your picture framing business will be taken care of by experts.
169 CONCORD STREET
Next to First National Store

GLOUCESTER

WILLIAM G. BROWN
1885 COMPANY 1938
The Department Store of the North Shore
Gloucester, Mass.

GREENFIELD

New Fashions and LOW PRICES feature Wilson's
AUTUMN COAT SALE
WILSON'S

HAVERHILL

Famous Reading Anthracite
The "Laundered" Coal
ELLISON COAL & GRAIN CO.
16-21 Middlesex Street, Bradford
TELEPHONE 164

INDIVIDUAL FAMILY LAUNDRY
50 MIDDLESEX STREET
BRADFORD, MASS.

MASSACHUSETTS

HAVERHILL

(Continued)

POULTRY MEN
with low production should investigate the
"PARK and POLLARD" Feeding Program
Come in and talk it over at the Amesbury Grain Co., Amesbury, Tel. 44, or ELLISON COAL & GRAIN CO., Middlesex Street, Bradford. Tel. 44.

HINGHAM

J. F. Sheppard & Sons, Inc.
27 GRANITE ST., QUINCY
Reading Coal—N. E. Coke
Fuel Oil and Oil Burners
Sole Agent for "Jeddo" Coal
Deliveries in Braintree, Hingham, Weymouth and East Milton

HOLBROOK

CHEVROLET ■ OLDSMOBILE
HAMILTON'S GARAGE
PHONE RANDOLPH 0209
Cor. Plymouth and Weymouth Sts.

HOLYOKE

Wilbur Coon Shoes
Women everywhere have learned that "special measurement" shoes are the last word in style and comfort. Come in soon for a leisurely try-on.
NAPOLEON BAIL, 168 HIGH STREET
Superior Shoe Repairing

E. H. ALLYN & CO.
Ralph H. Armstrong Insurance
of Every Description
PHOENIX BUILDING, 598 DWIGHT ST.

DREIKORN'S
"Orange Wrap"
BREAD

LAWRENCE

Refurnish
One Room at a Time



There's inspiration for refurnishing in our displays of traditional and modern styles of furniture.

E. C. STIEGLER & CO.
170-180 Common Street

CINEMA GOWNS
$1.69
of gleaming
"Cherri-Glo"
CHERRY & WEBB'S

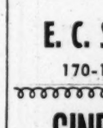
D & H Cone Cleaned Anthracite and New England Coke
B. L. McDonald Coal Co.
326 ESSEX STREET
Tel. Lawrence 6167, Andover 234

Fall Footwear and Hosiery
of Walk-Over Quality
for the Entire Family
Walk-Over Shoe Shop
275 Essex Street

WEINER'S FURS
at prices to suit your budget. Your price may be $59.00 or $2500.00. Weiner's values are always outstanding.
276 ESSEX STREET
Established in 1900

F. SCHNEIDER
Reputable JEWELER
for over 62 years
314 ESSEX STREET
Use our budget

LEXINGTON



PARTRIDGE'S
ICE CREAM and Fancy Ices
Bakery Goods, Oatmeal and Soy Bread, Nuts, Confectionery
1709 Mass. Ave. Tel. Lex. 0840

LEXINGTON FRUIT CO.
1740 Mass. Ave. Tel. Lex. 1880
Fine Quality Meats, Groceries and Fruits
Under Same Management
CONCORD FRUIT CO.
CONCORD, MASS. Tel. Con 433

Drastic Reductions on Pyrex Ovenware
1½ qt. Casserole was 95c ..... now 65c
Round pie plate was 45c ..... now 25c
A good time to buy Pyrex.
HERBERT M. LAWRENCE
1777 Mass. Ave. Phone Lex. 0300

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

MASSACHUSETTS

LEXINGTON

(Continued)

R. E. SCRIBNER, INC.
Boned Club Style Fine Rib Roast, 37c lb.
Boneless Bottom Round (pot) Roast 32c lb.
California Juice Oranges ..... 19c doz.
Texas Pink Meat Grapefruit ... 5 for 22c
Baxter's "Finest" Golden Bantam Corn—No. 2 tin 10c—3 for 29c
D. & C. Tomatoes—Large No. 3 tins 17c—3 for 50c

LOWELL

The choice of thrifty families everywhere
ELECTROLUX
The GAS Refrigerator .. It Saves You More
LOWELL GAS CO.

Pollards
A. G. POLLARD COMPANY
This Store for Thrifty People
LOWELL'S BIGGEST, BUSIEST and BEST STORE

Coal—Coke—Fuel Oil
Tel. 135 Tel. 4940
E. A. Wilson Co.

WATCH
CHERRY & WEBB'S
IN OCTOBER
a Month of exciting Fashion events on Four Great Floors
The Estate Heatrola
Solve your heating problems with an oil- or coal-burning HEATROLA
Sizes from 2 to 4 rooms
A. E. O'HEIR CO.
15 HURD STREET

LYNN

54-inch Wool Coating
And 54 Inch Wool Suiting
A Special purchase of fine woolens, together with several numbers of higher priced woolens taken from our regular stock. For coats, suits, and dresses. Regular at $1.89 and $2.
$1.69 Yd.
Goddard Bros
MARKET ST., BREAKERS 3737

Our
55th ANNIVERSARY
Ends Saturday!
Values in Every Department of the Store
T. W. ROGERS CO
Department Store Union Street

SPRAGUE, BREED, STEVENS & NEWHALL INC.
Breakers 3400
Let the RED ARROW FLEET deliver your FUEL!

Preview of Watches
Latest Models of Waltham, Hamilton and Elgin Watches
Prices Within the Reach of All
ARTHUR STERN
Diamond Merchant and Jeweler
Union, corner Buffum Street

HELEN *and* ROBERTA
Dress Shop
are offering a 10% reduction on many of the new fall styles
Our Price Range Is
$6.95-$16.95 Sizes 10—50
5 BROAD STREET

MALDEN

Russo's
RESTAURANT
for Appetizing Meals and Delicious Candy and Pastry
454 MAIN STREET



For Personal Service
Moderate Prices, Quiet and Restful Atmosphere
Try the
WILFRED BEAUTY SHOPPE
82 Pleasant St., Malden Tel. 0465-W

MEDFORD

HI-HEAT COAL
More Heat Per Dollar
USE LESS COSTS LESS
Send for Circular
GLENDALE COAL CO.
TEL. CHAS. 0800

Leon's
Doughnut and Sandwich Shop
Our Own Ice Cream
Try Our
LUNCHEON SPECIALS
42 SALEM ST., MEDFORD SQ.
Telephone Mystic 6259

Medford Central Market
Groceries, Meats, Fish
FRUIT AND VEGETABLES
The Reliable Store with Reasonable Prices
TELEPHONE MYSTIC 3630
20 SALEM ST. TERMS CASH

MELROSE

AUTOMOBILE REPAIRS
Dependable and Courteous Service
BISHOP & CRAWFORD
Crystal 0095-W
393 Main St. Tel. 2573 — Nights 0465

MASSACHUSETTS

MELROSE

(Continued)

For information regarding other local and national advertisers phone Melrose 1097-R 9 to 12 a. m. daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

The Casey Florist Company
93 MAPLE ST.
For unsurpassed values in first quality flowers and plants
CALL MELROSE 0123
"Largest retail greenhouses in Greater Boston"

America's Finest Anthracite Coal
Williams Oil-O-Matic Oil Burners
C. B. & F. H. GOSS
INCORPORATED
158 Essex Street Tel. 0794-0795

Lady May Shop



Hosiery—Lingerie Handkerchiefs
489 Main Street
Mel. 2130-M

Distinctive Dry Cleaning Is Indispensable
We don't mean "just any" dry cleaning, but a careful renewal service. Laundry service.
SAMOSET CLEANERS & DYERS
526 FRANKLIN ST. MElrose 4180

Highlands Beauty Shoppe
A Complete Beauty Service
DISTINCTIVE COIFFURES
460 Franklin Street, Melrose Highlands
Tel. Mel. 2417

NEEDHAM

Come to
I. I. Kotzen Co.'s 34th Anniversary Sale
Guaranteed Savings on Quality Furniture
Open Thursday and Saturday Evenings
I. I. KOTZEN CO.
454-458 Main Street, Malden

You are cordially invoted to see our distinctive Fall Millinery in attractive, individual styles.



We also carry a full line of Gordon Hosiery
HELENE'S HAT SHOPPE
THEATRE BLOCK

THE HARDING CO.
Formerly HENRY THOMAS CO.
Plumbing—Heating
Delco Oil Burners
(Product of General Motors)
106 West St., Needham Hgts. Tel. Need. 0090

Betty Gray Shop
Specializing in everything for children from birth to early teens.
Toys—Books—Silk Hosiery
Handkerchiefs—Gifts
Greeting Cards and Wrappings
927 Great Plain Ave. Need. 0325-M

Oil Burners
Fuel Oil *Range Oil*
New England Coke
'blue coal'
WILLETT & CHADWICK COAL CO.
Highland Ave. *Need. 0810-1618*

NEWBURYPORT

D. CASHMAN
Hardware — Paint
Garden Supplies
Your Business Is Appreciated
Tel. 332 30 State Street

NEW BEDFORD

Gulf Hill Dairy
Gulf Hill Parlors
596 Pleasant St.
New Bedford, Mass
So. Dartmouth, Mass.
Grade A Milk Luncheon Dinner
Buttermilk Afternoon Tea
Heavy Cream Fancy Pastries
Ice Cream Schrafft's Candies

OREGON DYE HOUSE
1852 Purchase St. Tel. 8671
Also 664 Pleasant Street
Opposite Municipal Lot
Tel. 213

James E. Lilley
Quality Meats and Groceries
Also many brands nationally advertised in the Monitor.
271 Cedar St., cor. Parker St. Phone 1849
Prompt Delivery

NEWTON

For information regarding local and national advertisers, Tel. Center Newton 2841-J, 9 a. m.-5 p. m. daily.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Tel. NEWt Nth 6070
"INSUROR"
R. M. Patterson
"REALTOR"
281 Washington St., Newton Corner

NEWTONVILLE

Paramount Market
INCORPORATED
Tel. New. No. 3260 for the World's Finest Foods at Popular Prices
319 WALNUT STREET

Augustus Thurgood
FINE WALL PAPERS
WINDOW SHADES
and Interior Decorating
Samples shown at your home
150 Otis Street, Newtonville
West Newton 2511-M

MASSACHUSETTS

NEWTONVILLE

(Continued)

Insurance
ALFRED E. FULLER
46 Austin St.
New No. 7304

Star Market Company
- Pork Loins, Fresh Eastern, 27c lb.
- Fancy Fresh Northern Turkeys, 9 to 12 lb average ... 35c lb.

304 Walnut St. New. No. 8400

FUEL OIL
COAL-COKE
Newton North 7560
NONANTUM COAL CO.

INSURANCE
to Cover Every Need
HOME AUTOMOBILE
BUSINESS
F. W. WIGGIN
Telephone
Brookers 7826 Wes. New. 3018-R

WEST NEWTON

FUEL OIL
COAL - COKE
Con. New. 3810 Wes. New. 2500
B. S. HATCH CO.

NORWOOD

ARTHUR J. FORREST
Petroleum Products
Distributors of Colonial Beacon "ESSO" Products
Fuel and Range Oil
Oil Burners
DELCO Heating Equipment
(General Motors Product)
Dedham 0807 Norwood 1445—1446

PITTSFIELD

Smith Brothers Coal and Oil Co.
Incorporated
172 West Street Tel. 7396

BERKSHIRE COUNTY SAVINGS BANK
Your Bank for Savings
$1.00 Opens an Account
24 NORTH STREET

HART'S STORE
Fruits—Vegetables—Meats
Frosted Foods
Parking—Delivery Service
338 South St. at Ray State Road
DIAL 7336—7337

SUN PRINTING CORPORATION
COMMERCIAL PRINTING
28 Renne Avenue Dial 7381

ANNA FERGUSON ELSIE TAIT
The Ernest Beauty Shoppe
HAIRDRESSING
Specializin in Ladies' Hairdressing
35 East St., Butler Block
TEL. OFFICE 2-1131 RES. 2-0030

Thriller Sale
starts
Thursday, Oct. 13
Shop Early
SEARS-ROEBUCK and CO.

MAPLEWOOD
Cleansers and Dyers, Inc.
69c CASH AND CARRY
QUALITY PRICE SERVICE
85c CALL AND DELIVER
315 Dalton Ave. 438 North St. 52 Elm Street

AMOCO
For uniform performance in any weather, use
American Gas and Oils
ELM STREET GARAGE
Cor. of Elm and Newell Streets
Tel. 2-4949 A. W. Miner, Prop.

PITTSFIELD MILK EXCHANGE, Inc.
SUPERIOR DAIRY PRODUCTS
"Under Strict Laboratory Control"
MILK, CREAM AND DELICIA ICE CREAM
FRANK A. CARROLL, Manager
120 Francis Avenue, Pittsfield, Mass.
Tel. 2-1561

Dodge and Plymouth Cars and Dodge Trucks
Sales and Service
Shapiro Motors
Mr. Foster, Manager
Dial 8255 631 North St. Open Eves.

The
AGRICULTURAL NATIONAL BANK
OF PITTSFIELD
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.

HY-ATT GAS SERVICE
Pyrofax
A. B. HYATT COMPANY
Gas Ranges—Refrigeration
Hot Water Heating and Gas Radiators
Real Gas for Gasless Homes

BAGS of
INDIA WATER BUFFALO
$2.95
A leather of beauty and durability, seldom found in bags at less than $5.00.
HOLDEN & STONE CO.

MASSACHUSETTS

QUINCY

For information regarding local and national advertisers phone Granite 3337-M 8:30 a. m.-11 a. m. daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

NORFOLK COUNTY TRUST COMPANY

Capital $1,000,000
Surplus ..... $ 590,000

Offices
BROOKLINE FRANKLIN
CANTON NEEDHAM
DEDHAM STOUGHTON
QUINCY
Member Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.

Take Advantage of October Discount
Order Your Personal Christmas Cards at
The Wollaston Greeting Card Shop
17 Beale Street
MANY SAMPLES ALL PRICES
The card you send reflects your personality

GRANITE TRUST COMPANY
Over 100 Years Old
Quincy—Wollaston—North Quincy

Dorothy Benham
MILLINERY
Quincy
1233 Hancock Street
Arlington, 663 Mass. Ave.
Malden, 147 Pleasant St.
Waltham, 433 Moody St.

Richard D. Chase & Co.
Established 1887
GENERAL INSURANCE SERVICE
Savings Bank Building GRA. 2100

Hats That Are Different
Moderately Priced
B. Louise White Hat Shoppe
18 Beale St., Wollaston Thea. Bldg.
The Sign of Quality Since 1899

FOY'S MARKETS, Inc.
The Quincy Family Market Owned and Operated by a Quincy Family

BONDED—*Fur Coats Remodeled Into New 1939 Styles*
Our Master Designer will create superb styles to your individual measure. Don't wait! Phone GRA. 8570
Estimates Given—No Obligation
QUINCY FUR SHOP
1249 HANCOCK STREET

HARRY G. MARCH
General Electric Appliances
Radios, Refrigerators, Ranges, Washers and Ironers, Cleaners, Sun Lamps
Radio Service on All Makes
1577 HANCOCK STREET

FUR REMODELING
Consult our expert stylist
OLD COLONY *LAUNDERERS. CLEANERS*
PRES. 5000

SPECIAL SALE
Montclair Shirts
$1.19
REMICK'S

READING

TOWN OF READING, MASS.
MUNICIPAL LIGHT DEPT.
MERCHANDISE STORE
Dealers in
ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES
for the Home
565 Main Street Tel. Reading 1340

EDWARD LAPPIN
Plumbing and Heating
Gas Appliances
583 MAIN ST. TEL. READ. 0461
Agents for Malden Melrose Gas Co.

TORRE'S
READING SQUARE
Remember Sweetest Day, October 22nd. Be Kind to Someone.

SHARON

HARE'S Golden Guernsey MILK
From Glen Rock Farm herd of pure-bred Guernsey Cows Accredited under state and federal supervision. PHONE SHARON 2191

R. L. SNELL
Electrical appliances and radios
SALES and SERVICE
Bendix Home Laundry Machine
Complete Garage Service
New and Used Cars
88 Pond Street Sharon 2081

Real Estate
Country and Village Property
HOPE DENNIS ANDERSON
146 Billings Street Sharon 2267

SHAW & DENNETT
NUTTING & FREEMAN
INSURANCE
TELEPHONES
SHARON 2151 STOUGHTON 333

MASSACHUSETTS

SHARON (Continued)

MASSAPOAG GARAGE
SHARON OIL COMPANY
Range and Fuel Oils
Complete Garage Service
ARTHUR L. SCOTT
88 POND STREET SHARON 2081

SOMERVILLE

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Somerset 2029-M
10-12 a. m., 5-6 p. m. daily except Sat.
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

C. J. MIERS & SONS
Roofers
ESTABLISHED 1857
Slate, Tin and Gravel Roofs, Asbestos Shingles, Copper Gutters and Conductors put in and repaired. All work given personal attention and guaranteed.
Office 20 Pearl St. Somerset 0638-R

Bernice and Myrtle Irish
6 Holland St.—Som. 7081, 7082
Let Us Help You
Real Estate—Insurance
Notary Public—Selling—Renting

BELDEN & SNOW
The Men's Wear Stores
Davis Square Union Square
and
439 Mass. Avenue, Arlington

SPRINGFIELD

For information regarding local and national advertisers, phone 3-1817
1 p. m.-5 p. m. daily
ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Jeanette Haag Shop
515 BRIDGE STREET PHONE 3-6811
Corset Consultant
Prices from $3.50 to $18.50
Also
Underwear and Hosiery

Call me—for personal insurance service—
CHARLES W. GOWEN
Ludlow, Mass.
Office, Dial 8611
Residence, Dial 4-7294

WALTHAM

Established 1872
Waltham Coal Co.
Main and Lexington Streets
Clean Coal Careful Teamsters
Prompt Delivery

SEARS
Thriller Sale Now Going On!
Thrilling Values
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO.
240 MOODY STREET Waltham 2435

Waltham Supply Co., Inc.
Plumbing, Heating, Electrical Supplies, Hardware, Paints
707 Main St. Tel. Wal. 2213-2214

"At Your Service" — BAND-LOK SYSTEM
Adrian Smith
Formerly Supt. for Lewandos
Custom Cleanser
Work Called For and Delivered
848 Main St. Tel. 4528

WATERTOWN

If you are in the Market
for a good used car
See us before you buy. Our used cars are all thoroughly reconditioned and guaranteed.
COOMBS MOTOR CO.
Authorized Ford and Lincoln Zephyr Dealer
49 No. Beacon Street Mid. 7650
"Our Cars Make Good or We Do"

WELLESLEY

FALL HATS
of Distinctive Style and Quality . . . in a full range of new
FALL COLORS
Terr-Germaine
HAT SHOPPE
15 Central St., Wellesley Tel. 1028-R

MEN!
GET YOUR FALL-WINTER SUPPLIES
Underwear Shirts Ties — *Belts and Suspenders Scarfs—Socks*
THE WIGWAM
41 Grove St. (near Seller's) Wellesley

WELLESLEY HILLS

Is Your Car Ready for Fall?
TIRES BATTERIES HEATERS — GULF — GOOD GULF GAS LUBRICATION ACCESSORIES
DOUGLAS S. TURNER
Gulf Oil Service
Wellesley Hills on Worcester Pike (Route 9)

Riverdale Market
Our Motto
Quality and Service
1 Forest Street, Wellesley Hills
Phone Wel. 1660—1661

Pleasant Food Service
Selected Meats
Groceries
Fresh Vegetables in Variety
Complete Bakery Dept.
Prompt Delivery
Call Wellesley 2300 or 2909
WELLESLEY HILLS MARKET
251 Washington St. Wellesley Hills Sq

WINTER SUPPLIES . . .
Weatherstripping . . . Shovels
Furnace Pipe and Cement . . . Saws
Paints . . . Housewares
R. V. YEOMANS
Hardware
Free Delivery Wellesley Hills Sq. Tel. 2366

MASSACHUSETTS

WELLESLEY HILLS (Continued)

All Branches of BEAUTY CULTURE
Wellesley Hills Beauty Salon
We Specialize in White Hair Permanent Waving
FLORENCE PATTERSON, Prop.
302 Washington St., Wellesley Hills Sq.
Wellesley 1569 Opposite Clock Tower

WINTHROP

● BACK TO SCHOOL ●
"Garment Confidence"
Prepare Now for All Your Fall Cleaning Needs
PHONE OCEAN 1990
DAILY
Cleansers-Dyers-Furriers

JOHNSON BROS. MARKET
75 Jefferson St., Winthrop Center
Free Delivery Ocean 0513
Sliced Bacon, sugar cured, lb. 27c
Legs of Lamb, Swift Premium, lb. 25c
Fancy Pot Roast of Beef, lb. 27c
Fancy Broilers, 2 lb. average, lb. 27c
Holland Rusk Butter, 2 lbs for 61c
COMBINATION SALE
1 Jar Monarch Cane and Maple Syrup,
1 Pkg. Aunt Jemima Pancake Flour
BOTH FOR 29c

B. N. SAMUELS, Inc.
46 Woodside Avenue Ocean 0880
Great Rexall Radio One Cent Sales
Oct. 19, 20, 21, 22—More than 300 bargains.
Wednesday special, 10c quality fragrant Banquet Ramee Toilet Soap, 6 for 29c. Thursday Special, 65c value Medford Stationery, 29c. Saturday special, 75c pound jar Modern Charm Cold Cream and 2 packs of 500 sheets Klenzo Facial Tissues, both for 76c.

European
Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear on this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information, Clarence House, 4, Conrad Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.
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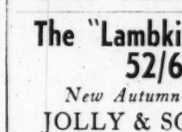
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Swansea. 'Phone 5352

Daily Features Page

Did You Ever Wonder

If Is Is Really Possible to Estimate the Temperature by the Speed of a Cricket's Chirping?

Observers have long noted that crickets are peculiarly affected by changes in temperature. A chilly atmosphere puts a definite damper on the ardor of his chirping. As the temperature drops, the frequency and volume of Sir Cricket's chirps drop also.



This relation has been studied by naturalists and attempts have been made to reduce the relationship between the number of chirps per minute and the temperature of the air. This living, loudspeaking thermometer was observed over a period of four years by two New England naturalists and the results of their observations are embodied in an interesting formula which anyone may try out for himself.

To find the prevailing temperature in Fahrenheit degrees (as shown on a common household thermometer) count the number of chirps in a minute; divide by four; and then add 37. More simply, count the number of chirps in 15 seconds (a quarter of a minute) and add 37. The result should come within a degree or so of the actual thermometer reading at the time the counting was done.

Deviations from this rule may be due to different locations of the cricket doing the chirping. If he is, let us say, sitting on a stone in the full glare of the sun and sheltered from the breeze, his personal temperature would be higher than that of one in the cool green grass fanned by whatever moving air there may be. Also, some naturalists hold that extreme humidity also has an effect on the speed at which a cricket chirps at a given temperature.

Below 50° F. crickets seldom chirp at all. At 61° there are about 85 chirps a minute. At 76° the number of chirps raises to 155 per minute, and in general there is an increase of between 4 and 5 chirps per minute for every increase of one degree in temperature.

However, not all observers obtain the same results in their studies of the relation between cricket chirp speed and the temperature. Consequently, it is best to consider this interesting creature as a "thermoscope" (an instrument for detecting changes or differences in temperature without accurately measuring them) rather than a "thermometer."

W. P. Keasbey

America's First Housing Project



Monitor Camera Club from Pearl M. Maus, Topeka, Kansas

Sheltered Ruins of the Cliff Dwellers at Mesa Verde, National Park, Colorado

Vocations

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.

Dressing Dolls

I belong to a group of business women, and we each promised to dress a doll for a small orphanage. I bought the patterns of the complete wardrobe, from overalls to velvet cloak, and found I would not have the time to make them. My dressmaker came to my rescue, making the entire outfit for $1.50, and the garments looked very dainty and tailormade.

Then the other members flocked to her; and we decided that this would be a good way to do something new for our nieces who have too many dolls—just give their beloved "Janes" a new wardrobe. The dressmaker continues to do well with her new service.—Florrie W., Dallas, Texas.

'Always!

Always hath the daylight broken,
Hath He comfort spoken,
Better hath He been for years
Than thy fears.

—K. R. Hagenbach

Competition

The only competition worthy of a wise man is with himself.—Alyiston.

Quotation for Today

NOTHING that was worthy in the past departs—no truth or goodness realized by man ever dies, or can die.—CARLYLE.

Daily Anecdote

Truth's Reward

Many years ago the proprietor of a small dry goods store watched a new clerk display a bolt of cloth to a customer, and heard him remark, "I am afraid, sir, that this is not precisely the weave you require."

After the customer departed, the owner beckoned to the clerk and said severely, "If you cannot stretch the truth a little to fit the circumstances, you will never do for me."

"Very well," answered the clerk. "If I must tell falsehoods to hold my job, I will let it go. I am through."

The store continued to operate without the clerk—for a few years—and was then closed by bankruptcy.

In time the clerk became one of America's most prominent and respected merchants. His name? Marshall Field.

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: "Force may subdue, but love gains, and he who forgives first wins."

Form Puzzle: Garages, candy, ask, W, gem, early, vessels. (Answers).

Letter Changing: Rips, ripe, rive, rile, tile, til, tell, teal, tear.

What Is the Number?: 30.

Biblical Characters: Abednego-Hebrew youth; Bartimaeus-blind beggar; Daniel-Hebrew prophet; Matthew-an Apostle; Solomon-wise ruler; Benjamin-son of Jacob; David-King of Israel; Boaz-husband of Ruth; Jacob-son of Isaac; Moses-lawgiver.

Party Fun

Things Familiar

Tell your guests that you are going to mention a list of articles that they see and handle every day, yet you are quite sure that there is not one person who can answer all questions about these articles correctly. For instance:

You can develop many interesting questions yourself, but these will be a starter:

"Whose picture is on a penny stamp?"

"How long is a dollar bill?"

"How many matches are there in the average book of matches?"

"How many prongs has a table fork?"

"What is the picture on the back of a $5 bill?"

"How wide is a Monitor news column?"

"How long is the average pencil?"

"Are the divisions on your radio dial all equal?"

"Is the postmark used to cancel the stamp?"

"What is the diameter of a silver quarter?"

"What kind of 'six' has your watch?"

"What color stripe is directly under the blue in the American flag?"

It will be surprising how few of these questions one is able to answer correctly.—D. M., Collingswood, N. J.

In Lighter Vein

Hired

Boss: "The boy who gets this job must be fast."

Sambo: "Mistuh, Ah is so fast Ah can drink watah out of a sieve!"

Same Troubles

When Noah sailed the ocean blue,
He had his troubles same as you.
He drove and drove and drove his ark
Until he found a place to park.
—Wall Street Journal.

To the Guardhouse

New Recruit: "Shall I mark time with my feet, Sergeant?"

Sergeant: "Of course. Did you ever hear of marking time with your hands?"

New Recruit: "Clocks do!"

Church Gets Organ for $5.73

Members of the Methodist Episcopal church in Ashley, Ind., felt the lack of an organ to supply music for their services. But funds were not available.

Now, however, the hymns are sung with more feeling than ever and the doxology has more fervor than it ever had before, for the Rev. R. W. Blanchard's inventiveness has given the worshippers an excellent organ at a total cost of $5.73.

The minister first bought a discarded reed organ for $2. Next he purchased an out-of-date household vacuum cleaner for $3.50. Using a discarded gas tank hose for a hookup he quickly had the musical instrument functioning.

"The dependability and power of the vacuum cleaner keep the organ operating at fullest efficiency," he said. "If 'cleanliness is next to Godliness,' as has been said so often, it must be doubly so here, where this indispensable home appliance now proves its equal usefulness in the church."

Little Chauncey



"Don't you think they're big enough to look out for themselves?"

The Compliment

"Who is the new man on the varsity crew?"

"I don't know—but he looks like a gentleman and a sculler."

Black and White

Naturalist: "There were hundreds of white birds."

Friend: "All white ones?"

Naturalist: "All white — the ground was black with them!"

A New Trend?

"Tips for travellers. Don't wear new, tight shoes on hard-brimmed tight hats when travelling."—Malta Paper.

Now, why put the idea into our head.—Punch.

Out of Turn

A young man looked out of the window, and, seeing the glorious sunshine, made the innocent remark to his director:

"We are going to have a wonderful day, sir."

"What!" gasped the great man. "We, indeed. How long have you been a partner in this firm?"—Montreal Star.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"



Dividends

Chicago

This is a story of good will displayed in a small Midwestern college. The campus is smaller, and the buildings older, than one will find at great state institutions, where donations are constantly being poured in by wealthy backers. But the dormitories are always full, as the board is generous with scholarships, and tuitions are not exorbitant.

The dining room and kitchenette are supervised by a motherly woman whose culinary skill is well known, and students wait on the tables. She is a good business woman as well; and although she furnishes the meals on a "not-for-profit" basis, she found at the end of the last school year that there was a balance. The matter of what to do with this money was discussed. Add to the furnishings? Perhaps an addition to the dining-room? No; help the young people toward their next year's expenses. A generous thought never before considered.

Great was the surprise, and many the expressions of appreciation, when her boys and girls were handed a check representing the equal division of this surplus.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Three Dollars in the Hand . . .*

By LE PELLEY



The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Exposing His Ignorance*

By CARMACK



The Adventures of Waddles—*The Discomforts of Home*

By THE HAGERS



Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

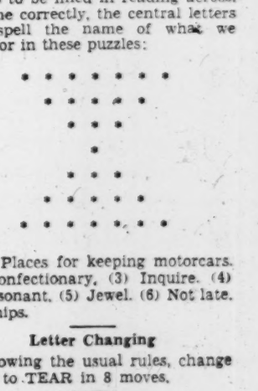
Cryptogram

Today's cryptogram, a quotation by William Penn, is shared by an Oakland, California, reader:

"YBISK ZRP QNAXNK, AND JBOK MRCLQ, RLX VK FVB YBIMCOKQ YCIQD FCLQ."

Form Puzzle

Definitions are given below for words to be filled in reading across. If done correctly, the central letters will spell the name of what we look for in these puzzles:



(1) Places for keeping motorcars. (2) Confectionary. (3) Inquire. (4) A consonant. (5) Jewel. (6) Not late. (7) ships.

Letter Changing

Following the usual rules, change RIPS to TEAR in 8 moves.

What Is the Number?

If 5 is subtracted from a certain number and the difference is subtracted from 115 the result equals 3 times the given number. What is the number?

Biblical Characters

Can you correctly identify each of the Biblical characters as noted by the example checked?

1	Abednego	lawgiver	
2	Bartimaeus	husband of Ruth	
3	Daniel	Hebrew youth	1
4	Matthew	son of Isaac	
5	Solomon	blind beggar	
6	Benjamin	an Apostle	
7	David	Hebrew prophet	
8	Boaz	son of Jacob	
9	Jacob	king of Israel	
10	Moses	wise ruler	

(Answers Appear On This Page)

The Little Foxes

'Gainst minor evils, let him pray
Who Fortune's favor curries,
For one that big misfortunes slay
Ten die of little worries.

G. R. Sims.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1938 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Dove in Armor

FEATHERS are beginning to sprout on the bird hatched at Munich. Here are some of them:

"LONDON, October 10—As part of the effort to speed up Britain's fighting machine, War Secretary Leslie Hore-Belisha announced tonight a complete reorganization of the Territorial army of 200,000 men." (From New York Times dispatch.)

"I have, therefore, decided to continue construction of our fortifications in the West with increased energy." (From Associated Press report of Chancellor Hitler's speech at Saarbrücken, October 10).

"WASHINGTON, October 12—The biggest annual increase in the United States armaments budget in a decade is indicated for the coming fiscal year by President Roosevelt's candid disclosure." (From a Monitor dispatch.)

"PARIS, October 12—The French Government decided today to bolster the army and navy against Germany's growing force with an additional expenditure of 2,307,000,000 francs." (From an Associated Press report.)

A bird's species cannot always be recognized by its fledgling feathers. The dove may be able to live for some time under a coat of mail. But these first feathers express an inner condition. They are clear warning that a radical change to more positively peaceful thinking is required.

Berlin Champion of Prague?

SINCE Godesberg the world has lost some of its ability to be amazed. It is surprise-saturated. Lest the development pass unnoticed, therefore, attention should be called to reports that Czechoslovakia appealed to Herr Hitler for support against Hungarian claims which Prague felt were excessive. Why do Czechs think it possible that German leaders—heretofore champions of Hungarian and Polish minority claims against the Czechoslovakian State—would help Czechoslovakia? Partly because the Czechs know that righting of wrongs to minorities must coincide with the German program of expansionism outlined in "Mein Kampf."

German interest in Hungarian and Polish claims appears to have cooled in approximately the same degree as those demands have expanded. Talk of partitioning Slovakia between Hungary and Poland to give these two states a common frontier could not have been welcome in Berlin. Germany has foreseen from the start of the agitation for anschluss with the Sudetenland that a Czechoslovakia without that natural barrier must come mainly if not entirely under German domination. Such a Czechoslovakia is an open roadway to the east. But one out of which Hungary and Poland had taken the easternmost end and divided it between them would become little more than a gateway, with the joint interests of two countries blocking the road ahead.

Thus in the partitioning of Czechoslovakia questions other than those pertaining to minority rights have already arisen among states hoping to gain territory at Czechoslovakia's expense. Each of these states can be counted upon to support the others only so far as the claims of the others harmonize with its own objectives. There is a point, therefore, the Czechs have reason to feel, at which they could turn for help even to Berlin.

Verdict—With Music, Please

FACT can be as Gilbertian as fancy. The librettist of "Iolanthe," "The Mikado"—and how many other gems of polysyllabic persiflage?—would find a plot ready made in a case decided by the Recorder's court in Quebec recently.

A man was charged with possessing burglars' tools by night, having been arrested at 9:21 p. m.:

Oh, woe betide the poor fellow,
Unless the judge's heart be mellow!

For one possessing burglars' tools after 9 p. m. must bear the burden of proving that he did not intend to use them in what W. S. Gilbert called "his employment."

Sir Arthur Sullivan would have written music in a minor key for this moment. But wait, and hark! There *is* balm in Gilead, and succor even in a solicitor. For the man's lawyer discovered that his client was arrested by daylight-saving time. Daylight-saving time, he held, does not apply to the criminal code. The man, he contended, was arrested at 8:21 p. m.

The court accepted the plea, a report from Quebec states. Thus with implications on which Gilbert might construct a happy ending, the burden of proof swung from the defendant to the prosecution, which now must refute the claim that while in possession of burglars' tools the man was not actually "maturing his felonious little plans."

So with justice emphatic,
The end is ecstatic,
And to keep himself out of jail's cloisters
He may prove his equipment
Was meant for a shipment
Of reluctantly edible oysters.

Rail Labor's Plan

RAILWAY labor, through George N. Harrison of the Association of Railway Labor Executives, at length has presented to the fact-finding commission in Washington its idea of a plan for resuscitation of the railroads.

The program is realistic to the extent that it begins with the question of equalization of competition between rail and other forms of transportation, and recommends that they all be placed under substantially the same character of regulation. It, however, verges on the fantastic when it deals with railroad capitalization. It urges that the Interstate Commerce Commission fix a rate base that will enable the railroads in good times to build up a reserve to carry them over bad times. The reserve is desirable enough, but the competitive situation, which the railroad brotherhoods recognize at the outset, has far more to do with railroad earnings than does any rate base the I. C. C. could set.

Under these circumstances it would be a rare railroad stock indeed that would ever pay another dividend under the proposed requirement that enough reserves first be set aside to pay all fixed charges for three years. It would be an almost equally rare occurrence that a railroad would get permission to issue new bonds under the proposed requirement that these not exceed 40 per cent of the rate base valuation of the road.

The unions are right in their general contention made elsewhere that railroad indebtedness and fixed charges must be scaled down. This is most likely to be done by reorganizations. But while these sacrifices—or rather, frank recognitions of a competitive situation—are being asked of investors, the plan submitted by Mr. Harrison makes no mention of any concessions to be made by railway labor. Yet wages constitute the largest single item in the cost of railway operation and are a major factor in the equalizing of competition so as to make rail transportation attractive to travelers and shippers in comparison with the highway or waterway.

From Munich to Canton

IT IS a far cry from Munich to Canton, but the Chinese are explaining the new Japanese campaign against Canton in terms of the Munich settlement. The reasoning is that the Japanese would never dare to launch such a campaign without some feeling in advance that the British would not actively oppose it. Such a feeling, according to the Chinese, is obviously based upon British "weakness" at Munich. If the British would not resist Germany's march into Czechoslovakia, so close to home, how can they resist Japanese aggression, so far away?

The reasoning probably has a plausible warrant in explaining in part the new Japanese campaign. Canton is just outside actual British territory. A narrow strip of water separates it from Hong Kong, the easternmost British outpost in the East, and actual British territory. Nearer to Hong Kong than Canton is Kowloon, a strip of mainland which is leased to, though not owned by, England. Connecting Kowloon and Canton is a railroad line which was built with British capital. In Canton itself there is a British concession. And, finally, Canton is the port of the immense and populous area of South China which is very important to commercial Britain.

The Japanese, therefore, are stepping on delicate ground as they move across to the Canton-Kowloon Railroad from the pirate-infested Bias Bay. Probably they may have been encouraged to do so by British harassments elsewhere as well as by Chinese stubbornness in the Yangtze Valley.

If the Japanese, however, think that, just because of Munich, the British will watch their progress unmoved, they are likely to be mistaken. Already there have been "reminders" from the British Ambassador in Tokyo that British interests are involved in the South China area. This makes the situation much different from Czechoslovakia. In this latter country the British had little or no material interests at stake. In South China there are millions of dollars of British interests situated in British territory and in the adjacent territory which is intimately associated with it.

Of course, it all depends upon what the Japanese do in this new sector whether the British will act to restrain them. The British doubtless would acquiesce in the capture of Canton. Self-defense would not warrant them in regarding as a *casus belli* any successful Japanese move to prevent war supplies from going to Hankow from Canton.

But, if the tread of the Japanese boot is heard in Kowloon, or if damage is done to Hong Kong, the Japanese are likely to have to account to the British. There have been British "retreats" in China. But the stiffening of the defenses in Hong Kong have long shown that imperial Britain would make a stand at Hong Kong, no matter how harassed she may be in other parts of the world.

BECAUSE the city line of Mobile, Ala., runs through the middle of a house, city officials are puzzled as to whether a vote is legal if an occupant sleeps in the half outside the line. So bedfellows can make strange politics too.

Prescribing for CIO

Book News of the Day

BENJAMIN STOLBERG whipped up a tempest when he recently wrote a series of articles for a New York newspaper charging extensive Communist influence in the Committee for Industrial Organization. Now, in THE STORY OF THE CIO (New York: Viking. $2) Mr. Stolberg, far from pouring oil on the troubled waters, is likely to blow them into renewed fury with additional invective and militant attacks. The book is a valuable and stimulating melange of journalistic facts, labor history, and personal fetishes.

Mr. Stolberg is for the CIO and industrial unionization right up to the last hair-raising epigram. He lets go some of his fiercest verbal haymakers at the American Federation of Labor, which for decades, he claims, clutched at its exclusive little satrapies of skilled workers and permitted the rank and file to go begging.

* * *

But the way he lets fly at the Communists seems more than the covers of the little book can stand. About one third of the CIO unions and 500,000 members are under strong Stalinist influence, he charges. Four of these unions—the American Communications Association, the Federation of Architects, Engineers and Technicians, the United Office and Professional Workers and the United Cannery, Agricultural, Packing and Allied Workers—are completely dominated by Red agents provocateur, the author contends.

But the reader should not conclude that Mr. Stolberg is a Red baiter in the ordinary sense or that he will shortly take the lecture platform for big business. Nothing of the sort. His quarrel with the Stalinists is that they have become the Babbitts and Benedict Arnolds of radicalism.

Mr. Stolberg contends that the world revolution has become the world Thermidor and that Stalin is undertaking, through the Third International, an immense program of propitiating capitalism in order that nationalistic Russia may live. He therefore sees Stalinists bent upon a campaign of sabotage and rule-or-ruin tactics in the American labor movement. This is the chief nonsequitur in the book. In what we might call the "neatest trick of the week," Mr. Stolberg accuses the Reds of being Red Baiters, who, as the newly established radical middle class, shy bricks at the genuine radicals to their Left.

* * *

His own militant unionism frequently narrows his vision. He ridicules Sidney Hillman, for instance, for trying to be what he calls "a labor statesman." Mr. Hillman, however, protects the power of his own Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, and should therefore be able safely to seek what benefits may lie in co-operation.

But Mr. Stolberg is accurate in his characterization of vigilante-ism as "the spirit of permanent counterrevolution." Of almost equal edge is the statement that: "The characteristic note in vigilante-ism is always the mystical defense of class exploitation in the name of the status quo, or law and order."

Disgorgement of Stalinists, a working peace with the AF of L, and vigorous political action through an American Labor Party constitute Mr. Stolberg's prescription for the CIO, which he finds the chief hope for American labor. R. M. B.

Mirror of World Opinion

Lo, Here! Lo, There!

THOSE who promise social miracles are wasters of public resources. To arouse a high pitch of ecstasy by promising universal plenty through some sudden change of social and political organization is a waste of resources, because the capacity for giving time and effort to solid development is destroyed by surges of emotion. When the appetite for Utopia is greatly developed, reality falls to satisfy. As one promise fades people rush to another.

When promises have been made often enough and alluringly enough, any person who draws attention to the hard work and self-discipline necessary for real achievement comes to be looked upon as a traitor to the social welfare—as one who steals away the people's hope. Those leaders who develop in a people the craving for social and economic miracles do a great disservice. They infect society with a disease which it is very difficult to cure.

Commitment to a Utopian program may even become so great that those in control may be willing to sacrifice to it the fundamentals of decent government and society. Then we may have democracy displaced by varying degrees of despotism, merit displaced by patronage, and straightforward dealing displaced by intrigue. In pursuing a delusion we may give up the slowly achieved elements of a good society.

Social reform is vital to good society, and often must be fought for at great risk, sometimes in dramatic contests. Yet except as we realize that civilization is primarily a matter of the quality of spirit, of temper, of discipline, and of understanding, we may be pursuing the forms while we ignore or even betray the substance.—ARTHUR E. MORGAN in *Antioch Notes*, published by Antioch College, Yellow Springs, Ohio.

Bird of Peace?



The Slumberer of Catskill

HE WAS fast asleep in his taxicab in front of the Post Office. He seemed astonished that I should wake him up to inquire what he would charge to drive me to Palenville. That was where he lived, but I had no excuse, he indicated, for wishing to go there.

"You oughta go up the Mountain," he declared after a long, thoughtful silence, but if I insisted on going to Palenville, the cost would be—well, that depended too. The Hudson River boat was about due. There might be another passenger inexplicably headed in the same direction, and if so, we could split the charge. "Wonna wait till the boat comes?" he inquired drowsily. I replied that of course I would wait. A boat arrival was something I wouldn't miss for anything.

"Me neether," he agreed, "but my wife thinks it's foolish."

* * *

The Catskill peaks rose dreamily behind the little town, through a summer gauze which blurred and blended their mauve and lapis, amethyst and indigo and puce. "Whoever," wrote Washington Irving, "has made a voyage up the Hudson must remember the Kaatskill mountains. . . . When the weather is fair and settled, they are clothed in blue and purple. . . ." Corn ripened in the broad fields. Apple trees and peach trees stood heavy with foliage, between the time of flowering and the time of fruit. The road and the houses of painted, yellow brick, and the houses of ochre clapboards, were dry with dust. The grass looked breakable. The river appeared a solid strip of gray-green glass, until a jaunty white steamer, coming rather suddenly to view from behind a forested peninsula, dissipated the illusion and the water.

"Wonna ice cream cone?" my taxi driver asked generously, as we drove up to the landing. "You don't eat it? Me neether. My wife does, though."

Irving had described a certain Dutch colonist, living in the time of "the good Peter Stuyvesant," as a "kind neighbour and an obedient henpecked husband." Not that there was the slightest connection. I just remembered it at that point. It was arranged that my friend, the driver, should make his customary call for passengers, up and down the wharf, while I should sit on the front seat and offer taxi service to any forlorn-looking individual who was not immediately set upon by rival taxicabs. The process of elimination, alas, was complete. Two dozen family cars labeled, "Taxi," more than accommodated six people and a dog. My driver had said, as he strode away, "Mebbe, I won't get any today." It looked as if "mebbe" he wouldn't.

* * *

I watched his white head and blue shirt, and two pairs of suspenders moving leisurely past a phalanx of shorter individuals, waving home-made banners, inviting, in huge block letters, the disembarking passengers to "come to the Murphy House," or to "stay at O'Rourke's," or to lodge themselves overnight in some other bannerized hostel Hibernian. If he had returned a little sooner I could have obtained two passengers for him, and that, under the circumstances, spelled definite success in a trade to which I had come with no previous training. His brown face wrinkled into a smile as he took his place at the wheel again and, with a glance at the purple distances, repeated, "You oughta go up the Mountain."

"Another time," I told him.

He had started the car toward a gasoline tank. At the final syllable of my answer he turned from it and increased his speed.

"I live down there," he informed me, pointing to a road that lost itself in a thick wood.

"Born there," he added, impressively.

"Have you a farm?" I ventured to inquire.

"Yus."

"Vegetables and corn?"

"Useta. Only flowers now. I don't do no farming. My wife has the flowers."

* * *

Through the village of Palenville we traveled until we came to the entrance of a ravine.

"That's the place you're looking for, I guess," remarked my driver dreamily, stopping the car for a moment, "Can't get up there now." Perhaps we couldn't, but the story runs, "The great error in Rip's composition was an insuperable aversion to all kinds of profitable labour." And by that time I had more than a suspicion.

"For a coupla more dollars we could make a trip up the mountain," he murmured, this time without conviction, and judging from the distance we had covered for a dollar, the mountain journey would have been a long one. There was a faraway gleam in his eyes. His mind was full of the mountain and not, I sensed, primarily concerned with the "coupla more dollars."

Out of the heavy quiet came a rumbling noise as of wooden balls rolling together. I remembered the Dutchmen at their game of ninepins. "Some," reads the story, "wore their doublets, others jerkins, with long knives in their belts, and most of them had enormous breeches of similar style with that of the guide's." One of them had a "broad face, and small piggish eyes; the face of another seemed to consist entirely of nose, and was surmounted by a white sugar-loaf hat set off with a little red cock's tail. They all had beards, of various shapes and colours."

I glanced at my driver. In the shadow that slanted across his face at that moment, it seemed as if he too had a beard, a foot long. We returned to the Post Office in the little town, and I left him, fast asleep. Let any other traveler who is interested note that Rip Van Winkle still takes the world "easy," eating "white bread or brown," at Palenville, and, when awake, runs a taxicab service at Catskill.

P. P. S.

The Wide Horizon

They Don't Buy Books Today

By John Ritchey

"PEOPLE don't buy books any more." The speaker was a member of a well-known publishing firm and he sat across from me at dinner in Boston. He was finishing what he described as a "whirlwind tour" of the book markets of this country.

"The book-buying public constitute less than 1 per cent of the adult population of the United States," he continued.

"You say 'buyers,'" I countered. "If you had said 'readers' I might be more concerned."

"The readers are declining, also. It is more difficult to get accurate figures on this point, however. But even the corner renting libraries which, in their very nature, have tended to decrease the book-buying public, report a gradual reduction in their readers throughout the United States."

* * *

"And the cause?" I asked.

He looked at me and smiled. "I thought *you* might have a theory."

"Well," I said, "perhaps you publishers don't publish the type of books the public wants to read."

"That can hardly be the answer," he replied. "More books of various kinds are being published today than ever before."

"Too many publications, then. It is virtually impossible for a reader to read all the books published, even on the one subject he happens to be interested in. He may find himself bewildered by the never-ending stream and give up all efforts to keep abreast."

I was merely repeating some of the reasons I had heard individuals advance for their failure to read a current book. "People also tell me," I continued, "and this seems the most revealing reason to me, that they do not find most modern novels, for instance, very good. I often hear thoughtful individuals say that they find modern writing unrewarding reading. What do you think?" I asked him.

"I believe," he said seriously, "that that is only too true. It would be difficult to mention more than two or three authors of current fame who really are writing for the future as well as the present."

* * *

"I have a theory that people find and read the books that meet their need. In fact we might be said to live by books—beginning with the Bible and Shakespeare," I told him. "I noticed that the other day Mr. Chamberlain quoted Shakespeare when he emerged from the Munich conference room to indicate that he believed he had succeeded in his mission. A few minutes later, in London, another distinguished statesman quoted Shakespeare to indicate his belief that the Munich conference was a failure."

"People look to books for many reasons, all of them closely bound to the primary fact of a need within themselves. When we cease to have that need, or satisfy it in a different manner with say, the films or the radio, our reading declines. Good enough. But I think we might go a step further in our inquiry and question if people would not go to books despite the competition of modern living if the books of today continued to meet their need.

Now we are not always articulate, even to ourselves, about what our need is. The books of great writers often have revealed to their readers a need the nature of which they were not conscious of before.

* * *

"What the publishing world needs today is a great book, a book like Don Quixote or David Copperfield," the publisher mused. "The books of today are too much with us, too close in our steps instead of ahead in the road, leading the way. I'm looking for a book that is compassionate and strong, wise and human. The kind of a book," he said, "that Dickens or Cervantes would write if they were here in this world now."

That is just the book that the remaining 99 per cent of adults will read and buy when he publishes it.

Europe's Problem: America's Problem?

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

We don't know yet what was going on behind the scenes in Europe. Maybe they were just playing for time. It is impossible to judge so soon those who were in the heat of battle. Especially is this true in the United States, for I regret to say that most of us do not see that this present situation is our affair. We will have to realize that there are no "far distant countries" any more, that what is Europe's problem is our problem, and that we must stand with England. We have done this by inference already and will have to do it openly later. But perhaps if it had been done sooner, the ever-spreading flame of force would have been quenched.

The power behind a right motive, the upholding of democracies and the rights of the individual, is untold, and it does not necessarily mean war. II Chronicles 20 is proof of that.

Let me add that we know that adjustments are necessary for many countries, but concessions should not be made at the point of a bayonet. They would bless no one. E. S.

Newton, Mass.

Refugees

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

When a city is wiped out by fire or flood, the neighboring towns take in the refugees, even at much inconvenience. The Jews in Germany and Austria have been overtaken by a calamity worse than fire or flood. It is caused by the wickedness of men, not by the wrath of nature. The calamity is on a gigantic scale. All countries ought now to modify their immigration laws to give shelter to the refugees. In great emergencies, ordinary rules should yield to humanity.

ALICE STONE BLACKWELL

Cambridge, Mass.